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THE OLD HOME WEEK.

THE CHAPTER OF THE VILLAGE GREEN.

By Heseekiah Butterworth.

THE festival of "old home week," which has been so successfully inaugurated in New Hampshire and Maine, is likely to fill New England and to extend over the middle West the



THE VILLAGE GREEN.

South and the prairie states. It stands for the sacredness of home associations and recalls the past after the manner of the Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles (the time of the dwelling in tents).

The movement will need the help of the new patriotic societies to promote and sustain it. What better name could there be given to such sub-societies for coöperative work than that of *The Chapter of the Village Green*? By the village green we mean the common, the terrace, the square, the parade ground, or any place made sacred to a town by public associations. All such places may properly take the old English name—"the green."

The Daughters of the American Revolution might have a department devoted to such work, and call it the "Chapter of the Village Green," or if this suggestion be not the best,

they might at least include the old village green in their studies and memorial decorations. The literature of village greens in the North and of court-house greens in the South would be a folk-lore history of old times in the colonies.

The village green from the days of Runnymede has been the glory of Old England, and has always stood for all that is best in the New England community. It is the home of the flagstaff. The church, school and town house were there. There rose the folkmoot, the model of the republic. On Plymouth Green the carpet was laid for Massasoit; the first flag for the liberties of America was raised by the minutemen on Taunton Green; the first shot for the freedom of man was fired on Lexington Green, and Washington took command of the army on Cambridge Green. From the green the heroes of these wars went forth for martyrdom, and to it brought their shattered flags. Their monuments are there. The green is a sacred place.

The society should be social, historical, literary and scientific. It may begin its work on the public square of the village—the green. On most public squares is a soldiers' monument, a flagstaff, some ancient church, a town house and an historic school-house. Many squares have a pump or fountain, elms, and beds of flowers.

The first work of the society should be to study historic places and to mark them. This work will give distinct character to the town—will make a record which will furnish a permanent example for moral resolution to follow.

The school-house on the green may next claim the attention of the new society. Has it beautiful and healthful playgrounds? Are the elms and oaks growing there? Are its halls adorned by the pictures of those who have most greatly advanced the welfare of mankind?

I would put into every school-house the pictures of Cincinnatus returning to the plough, Pestalozzi, Fröbel, Horace Mann, Washington, Lincoln; pastoral scenes, like Sir Roger de Coverley returning from church; home scenes of the friendships of the young and old, of children with animals.

If possible there should be a fountain in the yard, and

an open field for out of door games. The school-house should express the spirit of the town, and everywhere bear aloft the flag.

After the school-house will come the public library on the green—the library for all, the place of associated literary life.

The public library should have a lecture room and a museum or historical room, to which should be gathered all the relics that express the history of the town. The arrow-heads, the old Indian stone mills, the looms, wheels and hatchets, that illustrate the hardships and thrift of the pioneers, should find a place here. The library building should be in architectural harmony with the school-house, and, if possible, with the church.

When the Village Green Chapter is well organized, let there be a series of lectures on local history, traditions and folk-lore, and let the lecturers prepare a history of the homes of the town. Folk-lore is the true history of the people.

THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

TAKEN FROM AN ACCOUNT WRITTEN BY CAPTAIN DAVID
VANCE IN 1799.

By Bell Bayless.

IN speaking of the battle of King's Mountain, Jefferson said that "that memorable victory was the joyful annunciation of that turn of the tide of success which terminated the Revolutionary war with the seal of independence," and in so saying he gave but its proper place to the event which put heart in the South after defeat had been her only portion. Heretofore, British arms had been almost universally successful. South Carolina was subdued, North Carolina was overrun by bands of Tories, and even the courageous "Liberty Boys" of Georgia had small opportunity to promote the cause of freedom.

The history of this affair has been told over and over again.

Dr. Lyman G. Draper spent twenty years writing his book, "King's Mountain and its Heroes;" but for the actual battle he drew largely on a manuscript account written by Captain David Vance, who participated in that victory. Captain Vance was the grandfather of Senator Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina. Through the courtesy of Captain J. M. Davidson, of Kingston, Georgia, also a grandson of David Vance, as well as of William Davidson, another King's Mountain hero, I have had the pleasure of reading this account.

Captain Vance held many positions of trust. In 1799, the general assembly made an agreement with Tennessee to run and mark the division line between the two states. North Carolina appointed General Joseph McDowell, Colonel David Vance, then a member of the house of commons from Burke, and Mussentine Matthews commissioners; who associated John Strother and Robert Henry, surveyors, with the necessary chain bearers, markers, and packhorse men. The members of the party were asking a good many questions relative to Ferguson's defeat and requested McDowell and Vance to give them a complete account, so it was agreed that the first wet day should be thus employed. After consulting Gideon Lewis and Robert Henry (both having taken part in the battle) the story was told. Robert Henry started to take notes, but Colonel Vance, "being an elegant clerk," volunteered to write down his own experience and also General McDowell's reply to a scoffing remark of Matthews, and this valuable manuscript is the result.

"I will begin with Colonel Shelby's retreat after defeating the British at Ennoree," he writes, "when Colonel C. McDowell received intelligence of Gates' defeat and sent an express to Colonel Shelby to retreat. General Joseph McDowell was major and I was captain. Shelby called a council of all his officers to know what was best to do. It was agreed that we must make a woods trip to get around Ferguson and join Colonel Charles McDowell, carrying the prisoners. After joining Colonel C. McDowell (who was retreating toward Gilbert Town) it was proposed by Colonels Shelby and Sevier that they thought an army of volunteers could be

raised to defeat Ferguson, as his main business was to kill the Whig stock; that he would be at the head of Broad river and then go to the head of the Catawba to execute that purpose; which would give time to raise an army of volunteers over the mountains and in Wilkes and Surry counties. All the officers and some of the privates were consulted and all agreed that it was right to make the trial."

Word was sent to Colonels Cleveland and Herndon to raise volunteers; Colonel C. McDowell was to preserve the



FERGUSON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Whig stock on the Catawba and also to give intelligence of Ferguson's movements.

"News (of Ferguson's movements) was on its passage to Shelby and Cleveland as soon as the breath left Ferguson's mouth. It did not stop day or night. Shelby directed Campbell and his men to meet him at a given time at Watauga, and Sevier to meet them at ten o'clock on a given day at the spring in the Bald Ground, on Yellow Mountain, at the side of Bright's path; all of which was done with great exactness." It was decided to request General Gates to send "an experienced officer to conduct them in battle," (General Morgan

was their choice) but Colonel C. McDowell, who was their emissary, did not reach him in time, so at the suggestion of Shelby, the honor fell to Colonel Campbell. "The army marched to Silver Creek and at the appointed place met Cols. Cleveland and Herndon so exactly that it scarcely occasioned a halt; proceeding to Cane Creek, Maj. Billy Chronicle with twenty men joined the army, no halt called; still proceeding on, at Camp Creek, Colonel William Graham, with one hundred and sixty men, well mounted, joined, who gave intelligence that Ferguson had left Gilbert Town and crossed the river at Twitty's ford on his way to Ninety-Six.

"It was agreed among the officers that Col. Herndon's foot could not overhaul Ferguson before he would reach Ninety-Six. They then began to count the number of horsemen they could raise. Beginning with those under Col. Graham and those of Maj. Chronicle—Graham's men, 160, and Chronicle's 20—were to count 200 instead of 180. Campbell mentioned that the lad, Robert Henry (a news bearer), should not hear their enumeration. Chronicle replied that he was 'a son of old rugged and tough and his cheek was too well hooped to leak.' They found the true number to be between six and seven hundred, but told the men it was between eleven and twelve hundred. All who were unable to stand a severe march fell back into the foot, giving their horses to others.

"At Gilbert Town a halt was called and some beeves killed. The line of march was then taken and continued all day and all night in spite of the showery weather. We then camped and sent persons ahead to find Ferguson's track." Enoch Gilmer proved invaluable and soon brought information that "Ferguson had received an express from Lord Cornwallis to join him at Charlotte; that he had called in Tarleton, and would call in his outposts and give Gates another defeat and reduce North Carolina to British rule as he had South Carolina and Georgia, and would enter Virginia with a larger army than had ever been in America."

"Night came on and our pilot missed the way, it being rainy, so that when we came to the river it was near daylight." After passing this Gilmer was again sent ahead.

"The officers rode ahead at a slow gait; the men cursing and stating that if we were to have a battle, to let it be over with."

Gilmer was found at a Tory house and as a joke a pretense was made to hang him to the bow of the gate. Chronicle objected, "because his ghost would haunt the women," who were in tears. As soon as they got out of sight, Gilmer told how he had kissed one of the women who had been in



KING'S MOUNTAIN.

Ferguson's camp that morning: "that the camp was about three miles distant from that place; that she had carried him some chickens; that he was camped on a ridge between two branches where some deer hunters had a camp the last fall. Maj. Chronicle and Capt. Maddox stated that the camp referred to was their camp, and that they well knew the ground; whereupon it was agreed that they should plan the battle, as they knew the ground. They reported that it would be an excellent place to surround Ferguson's army, as the shooting would be all up hill and there would be no

danger of our destroying each other, but doubted if we had enough men. It was instantly agreed by all the officers that we would attempt to surround our foes." Without stopping, men and officers were assigned their parts, and "by the time this was done we were close to the enemy. The last whose duty was prescribed was Col. Wm. Graham, who desired leave of absence, alleging that he had received intelligence that his wife was dying." He insisted on taking Dave Dickey as escort, though he said "he would rather be shot in battle than go." Maj. Chronicle was given Graham's position and "he called out, 'Come on, my South Fork boys,' and took the lead."

Capt. Vance was evidently too busily engaged during the fifty minutes the battle lasted to make many observations. Perhaps he thought events spoke for themselves, for of the battle itself he only says:

"The hill was surrounded in a few minutes and the battle commenced. Our enemies had two to our one; of course their fire was double that of ours. We killed 247 of them, and they killed 143 of our side, agreeable to the account of E. Gilmer and Joseph Beatty, supposed to be the most accurate; so that they having choice of ground, we fought them two to one and killed as many more of them as they did of us, and we took more prisoners than we had men to guard them. But we had not a coward to face the hill that day; they all faded off until within ten minutes of the battle the last coward left us. Our equals were scarce and our superiors hard to find. This is the most particular account, my friend, that I am able to give you."

At the close of this narrative Mussentine Matthews, who must have been a Tory, remarked: "Ah! You would have been a formidable and destructive set of blue hen's chickens among eggs, if each one of you had been provided with a good stick. When anybody pretends to tell the story of that transaction, it would be to his credit to play the game of 'shut mouth.'"

This elicited a reply from Gen. Joseph McDowell. He said: "Before that battle we had sustained two shameful and disastrous defeats—that of Gates by treachery, and that of

Sumter by carelessness—in quick succession; upon which the Tories flocked to the British camp and increased their numbers to two or three-fold; so much so that from the pressure of their numbers, the souls of the brave were obliged to cower under its weight.

"These troops were raised without governmental orders. Each man had to furnish his own provisions, arms, ammunition, horse and all his equipage, without the value of a gun flint from the public; without pay, or expectation of pay or reward, even to the amount of a continental dollar depreciated to eight hundred to one. They were all volunteers; they were under no compulsion to go; but each man in advance consulted his own courage, well knowing he was going to fight before his return.

"They started in a rainy, inclement season of the year, without baggage wagon, packhorse, or tent cloth, across the most rugged bar of mountains in the state, and almost pathless, having only a hunter's trail, followed Ferguson in all his windings; at length overtook him at King's Mountain, where he boasted that morning that 'he was on King's Mountain, and that he was king of the mountain, and that God Almighty could not drive him from it.' There we overtook him and fought him two to one.

"Ferguson, a prudent officer, finding himself beset and surrounded on all sides, ordered his regulars to charge bayonets on Maj. Chronicle's South Fork boys. The regulars having discharged their muskets at short distance with effect, in turn the Fork boys discharged their rifles with fatal effect and retreated, keeping before the points of the bayonets about twenty feet until they loaded again, when they discharged their rifles, each man dropping his man. (Shelby's orders were 'never shoot till you see your enemy, and never see him without bringing him down.') This was treatment that British courage could not stand; they in turn retreated with precipitation; then the flag was up and all was over. If they had succeeded in the charge it would have made a passway for his army, and they might have turned on our line on the one side and defeated us in detail, or have made good their march to Lord Cornwallis at Charlotte; either of which would have been disastrous to the American cause.

"Now we will take a view of the situation after the defeats of Gates and Sumter. Cornwallis was at Charlotte with a large army, Rawdon at Camden, Leslie at Winnsborough, Cruger at Ninety-Six, each with large armies; McGirt, Cunningham and Brown, each having a considerable force and carrying on a savage warfare of murdering, robbing; burning and destroying; George Lumpkin, Ben Moore and others in Lincoln county, the chief of plunderers; Tarleton and Wemyss having large bodies of dragoons, the best mounted of any in the United States. Besides these, numerous squads of Tories, whenever they could collect ten or twelve, were plundering and destroying the last piece of property they could lay their hands on belonging to the Whigs. This statement does not take into view the garrisons at Charleston, Savannah, Augusta and other places in the lower country, or the numerous bodies of Tories in that locality.

"We had no army in any of the three southern states under governmental orders of any account that I know of except the poor fragment of Gates' defeated army lying near the Virginia line. Marion's troops were volunteers, for the state was under British rule; the "Mecklenburg Hornets" were volunteers from the counties of Rowan, Lincoln and Mecklenburg.

"From this state of things Cornwallis could easily have carried out his threat of entering Virginia and that patriotic state would have had to contend with him almost single handed, for it could have received little aid from the conquered southern states, and but little from Washington or the northern states, as they had their hands full. Ferguson's defeat was the turning point in American affairs. The battle, extraordinary as it was, was not more extraordinary than its effects.

"Cornwallis immediately dropped the idea of again defeating Gates. Being galled by the "Mecklenburg Hornets," he was panic struck to think he would, alas! have to encounter the gaffs and spurs of the blue hen's chickens; as soon as he could filch a few days provisions from under the wings of the hornets he took night's leave of the hornet's nest, least he should disturb the wasps, and made a precipitate retrograde

march, stopping neither day nor night, until he joined Leslie at Winnsborough." The Tories ceased their depredations and "played 'least in sight' and 'shut mouth' into the bargain.

"We were a formidable flock of blue hen's chickens of the game blood, of indomitable courage and strangers to fear. We were well provided with sticks and we made the egg shells—British and Tory skulls—fly like onion peelings on a windy day. The blue cocks flopped their wings and crowed, 'We are all for liberty these times,' and all was over."

How these cocks flocked to reinforce Green and Morgan is another story. How these undrilled mountaineers, clad in rough hunting garments fashioned from cloth woven by their wives, their helmets made from the skin of wild beasts, each carrying his trusty Deckard rifle, and his tomahawk and knife in his belt, with a wallet filled with parched corn, and with the blessing of the Almighty invoked on their undertaking, set forth on the 26th of September, 1780, and on the 6th of October defeated twice their number of Ferguson's well disciplined troops, is told in this manuscript of David Vance, which closes with the remark, "I never on any occasion feel such dignified pride as when I think that my name counts one of the number that faced the hill that day."

Robert Henry, who treasured the manuscript for forty years, adds an account of brave Major Chronicle, who fell as he gave the command, "Face the hill," and of the death of Captain Mattox, the two who planned the battle; of how when the flag was up the Whigs shouted, "Hurrah for liberty!" three times at the tops of their voices; how he himself was wounded by a bayonet thrust at the same time he shot and killed his opponent; and his indescribable feelings as he dragged himself to the creek to see Colonel Graham rush to the field—when the fight was over—swinging his sword and crying "Damn the Tories;" and his crawling to see Ferguson as he lay dead, shot through the head and breast—he was in full uniform but wore a checked shirt over it to hide his rank; and of some of the chickens who were anxious to go home to roost but waited until Enoch Gilmer and Joseph Beatty, who had been appointed to count the dead, gave out the number

as two hundred and forty-eight British and Tories, and one hundred and forty-three Whigs—they took no account of the wounded. The following Monday, his friends, Hugh Ewen and Andrew Barry, and some neutralists, as they called themselves, but in reality Tories, came to see him. The neutralists would not believe so small a force could capture Ferguson's army. They declared it must have taken four thousand men to accomplish it. The same day these neutralists swam a horse across the Catawba along side of a canoe to carry the news to Cornwallis at Charlotte.

Many persons thought the headstone on the battlefield marked the grave of Col. Ferguson. It was put up a few years after the battle by Mr. McLane in honor of Mr. Philip Lindsey, a non-combatant, who was killed in the engagement. This stone was about two feet high, of soapstone beautifully lettered and bore the name of every officer who fell at King's Mountain. Of late years relic hunters have almost destroyed it. The location of Ferguson's grave was well known. It was unmarked. In 1878 Dr. Tracy opened this grave in search of the silver whistle with which Ferguson rallied his troops. (It was not generally known that as he fell, the small silver whistle dropped from his pocket and was picked up by a Tory named Elias Powell. The large whistle was given to Col. Shelby.) All that remained in the grave of this haughty officer, whose winding sheet was a beef hide, was a clasp knife, a handful of buttons, a thigh bone and skull. The "king of the mountain" had returned to dust.

Lieutenant-colonel Patrick Ferguson, the second son of James Ferguson, lord of Pitfour, an eminent advocate and for twelve years judge of Scotland—at the age of fifteen purchased a commission in the English army and was a brave soldier, but second only to Tarleton in cruelty. He invented a new species of rifle that could be loaded at the breech without a ram-rod, and could be fired seven times a minute, and was the finest rifle shot in the British army, excelling even the best frontiersmen and Indian experts; was also a fine pistol shot. At the battle of Brandywine his right arm was shattered, but he practiced sword exercise with his left hand

until he was a formidable antagonist with it, and defended himself with his sword until it broke while making a desperate dash for freedom at the time of his death.

In 1880, North Carolina celebrated the centennial of this battle, which actually took place on a spur of King's Mountain extending into South Carolina, by unveiling a handsome granite shaft to the memory of her heroes. Thither again swarmed the "Mecklenburg Hornets" in gorgeous uniforms of scarlet and gold—it will be remembered that the county of Mecklenburg declared itself independent of Great Britain May 20, 1775, hence its name of Hornet's Nest—and the men from "over the mountain" organized into well drilled militia companies; Atlanta sent troops, as did also Charleston, Columbia and Savannah; the states of Virginia, Tennessee and several farther north were represented. In all ten thousand came to witness the ceremonies and to camp for a week on the battlefield and have a grand celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain.

HISTORY OF GEORGIA COLONIAL RECORDS. 1

By Emily Hendree Park, State Regent, Georgia.

IN the year 1837 the legislature of Georgia, appreciating the fact that the state should possess every obtainable document relating to its history, sent a special agent, the Rev. Charles W. Howard, to London, England, to make a transcript of all records pertaining to the Georgia colony.

Mr. Howard reached London in June, 1838, and after considerable delay obtained permission from the authorities to do the work for which he came. He completed the task and returned home early in February following.

The Georgia historical society of Savannah organized in the spring of 1839, with J. K. Tefft, Dr. Wm. B. Stevens and Dr. R. S. Arnold, incorporators. The society from its organization set to work to collect from every available source, all

the documents bearing on the early history of Georgia. So zealous were they, that the Georgia legislature made the society the custodian of the colonial MSS.

Dr. William Bacon Stevens was made the historiographer of the society, and all materials in its possession were placed at his disposal, to assist him in writing a history of Georgia. He then was the first to use them.

The documents copied by the Rev. C. W. Howard commenced with 1735, and comprised twenty-two vols., but afterward Mr. Lemon, the keeper of her Britannic majesty's state papers, found other records beginning with 1732. These, the Georgia historical society had copied at an expense of \$600. They made six vols. more.

The Rev. George White, the author of "Historical Collections of Georgia," was the next to use these documents. He says in the preface of his book, "the colonial documents, kindly furnished me by the legislature of Georgia, to aid in the compilation of this work, have been freely used."

Col. C. C. Jones next obtained the use of the MSS. He wrote to the governor, and also to the historical society in Savannah, suggesting the advisability of confiding these colonial records to the archives of the state. This suggestion was acted on, and the twenty-eight volumes were sent to Atlanta, and placed among the state papers in the old capitol.

Lastly, Prof. Scomp, then of Oxford, Georgia, got permission from the legislature to use them. For several months he tried in vain to locate the records. With the help of the janitor, the volumes were at last found among a pile of waste in the attic of the old capitol at Atlanta, awaiting an opportunity to be carted to the crematory. We mention this circumstance to show how little care the state took of these valuable documents.

While in his possession, Prof. Scomp interested himself in an effort to have a thousand copies of the MSS. printed for distribution among the principal libraries of the country, for their safer preservation. His effort was seconded by Henry Grady, Major Hanson of Macon, and Governor Northen; but unfortunately, on the very day of his interview with Gov-

ernor Northen, in 1891, Prof. Scomp's house, with its contents, was destroyed by fire, and the colonial records were reduced to ashes.

In this way these valuable documents were lost to the state, and now the question is how shall they be replaced?

These documents, used in writing three excellent histories, would have been more serviceable had they been in a good state of preservation; but the vessel in which they came across the ocean was wrecked off the Carolina coast, and the volumes got wet, which caused the ink to fade, and rendered many pages entirely illegible.

These records contained material of interest relating to the social life and customs of the colonists, and also matters of family history of great importance were found in the proceedings of the court of presidents and assistants, which have never been published at all.

The future historian of Georgia should be able to go to the fountain head, i. e., the original documents, and, sifting the mass of facts, draw his own comparisons and deductions.

Mr. Harden, librarian of the Georgia historical society, who was the guardian of the records for years, and familiar with their contents, says: "I am satisfied that much public history is contained in them which was not thoroughly sifted by those who had access to the copies, which were the property of the state, and which have been destroyed." He says again: "The state legislature should appropriate a sufficient amount of money to have new copies of all the records in London, relating to Georgia's colonial history, made at the earliest date possible."

The state owes it to the present, as well as to the future generations, to replace these documents and put them in some permanent form.

In view of the foregoing facts, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Georgia will present a memorial to the legislature, praying for an appropriation sufficient to procure a transcript of the documents relating to the colonial history of Georgia, now in the possession of Great Britain.

DECEMBER IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Mary Shelley Pechin.

"Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own."

December 1. Cornwallis entered Brunswick, New Jersey. General Washington retreated, destroying the bridge over the Raritan, 1776.

December 2. General Lee crossed the Hudson and continued his march to Morristown. The New Jersey legislature having wandered from place to place, dissolved, "leaving each member to look for his own safety," 1776. War declared between England and Holland, 1780.

December 3. Washington reached Trenton, 1776.

December 4. Lafayette appointed to command a division of the army, 1777. General Washington bade farewell to his officers, 1783.

December 5. Washington, having been informed by Lydia Darrah of an intended surprise by General Howe, drew up his troops at White Marsh and frustrated the attempt, 1777.

December 6. Battle of Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, 1777.

December 7. Franklin reached France in the "Reprisal," 1776. Washington established winter quarters at Morristown, 1779.

December 8. Washington crossed the Delaware at Trenton, 1776.

December 9. British defeated at battle of Great Bridge, Virginia, 1775.

December 10. The Americans made a raid on Long Island, 1777.

December 11. Washington reached Valley Forge, 1777.

"Valor consists in the power of self-recovery."

December 12. Washington implored congress for reinforcements, 1776.

December 13. General Lee was taken prisoner by the British, 1776.

December 14. The British evacuated Charleston, South Carolina, 1782.

December 15. Washington wrote of his deep regret over the capture of Lee, by the British, 1776.

December 16. Tea thrown overboard in Boston Harbor, 1773.

"The cargo came, and who could blame
If *Indians* seized the tea,
And chest by chest let down the same
Into the laughing sea?"

December 17. British captured Vincennes, 1778. Washington, having been adopted into the "Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick," wrote: "I accept with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity—a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked," 1781.

December 18. North Carolina completed her constitution, 1776. Washington issued a proclamation for the nation's thanksgiving, 1777.

December 19. General Washington and his troops went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, 1777.

December 20. Washington once more begged for aid for his army, 1777.

December 21. Washington congratulated the army on the arrival of a French ship with abundant supplies, 1777.

December 22. Hancock, president of congress, wrote to Washington his wish that God would crown with success his attack on Boston, 1775.

December 23. General George Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the American army, 1783.

December 24. Washington wrote to congress of the alarming distress among the troops. In the meantime all was mirth among the British in gay New York, 1776.

December 25. Washington with his army crossed the Delaware a few miles above Trenton, 1776.

"On Christmas day in seventy-six,
Our ragged troops with bayonets fixed,
For Trenton marched away.
The Delaware see! the boats below,
The light obscured by hail and snow,
But no sign of dismay."

December 26. Battle of Trenton.

"Until that hour the-life of the United States flicked like a dying flame. That victory turned the shadow of death into the morning."

December 27. Congress made Washington military dictator, 1776.

December 28. Washington wrote: "If the militia of New Jersey will lend a hand, I hope and expect to rescue their country," 1776.

December 29. British captured Savannah, Georgia, 1778.

December 30. Howe offered pardon to all rebels who would lay down their arms, 1776.

December 31. Battle at Quebec, Canada. General Montgomery killed; Arnold wounded, 1775. British burned Norfolk, 1776.

"Thus Freedom, on the bitter blast,
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain
To swell the germs and fill the grain."

IN HONOR OF THE FLAG.

TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—In conformity with a resolution adopted by the society April 23rd, 1900, to present silk flags to the school children of our island possessions, viz: Manila, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and to stimulate a local and national interest in the annual celebration of June 14th as "Flag Day;" the undersigned herewith present the report of the "Flag Committee."

The American flags purchased by Mr. W. D. McLean, the secretary of this society, from the manufacturers in Newark,

New Jersey, were forwarded to Washington, District of Columbia, and inspected by the committee before shipment to their respective destinations. Through the courtesy of the Hon. Thomas Collier Platt, of New York, president of the United States express company, franks were given on two consignments from Washington, District of Columbia, to Kansas City, Missouri, and one from Washington, District of Columbia, to New York. Col. Dudley Evans, vice-president and general manager of Wells, Fargo company's express, franked them from Kansas City to San Francisco. Col. Charles Bird, quartermaster, United States army, furnished transportation for the remaining distances.

The flags were sent as follows: 1,000 to Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Manila; 150 to Mr. W. O. Atwater, secretary of the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution. The secretary of this committee secured a donation of 500 flag cards from Lawton Ward & Co., Chicago, Illinois; these, with 350 small flags, were forwarded to Porto Rico, to Lieutenant-colonel Russell B. Harrison, San Juan.

Mr. Huff, general superintendent of the Chesapeake division of Adams Express company, very kindly allowed us a rebate on the donation from Chicago, and Mr. William C. Johnson, general agent of the United States express company, likewise favored us on the flags from Newark to Washington. Thus twenty thousand miles of transportation were given us, through the courtesy of the gentlemen named, without cost to this society.

The following communication has been received from the secretary of the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution:

HONOLULU, H. I., *June 14th, 1900.*

I regret that both letter and flags did not reach us in time for distribution on the 14th instant. They will however be in time for the 4th of July, and already some of them have been distributed among the school children as suggested by you. Permit me to thank you in the name of our society, for the kind forethought in sending them. That they are fully appreciated and the children well pleased goes without saying.

Yours very truly,

W. O. ATWATER,
Secretary.

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf has advised us that the flags were received and that they were turned over for distribution to the superintendent of public schools, Manila, on the 4th of July.

The chairman and secretary of the committee called upon the Hon. Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, relative to the local observance of June 14th, "Flag Day." Commissioner Macfarland said that it would give him pleasure to call the special attention of the board of trustees of the public schools to a proper observance of the same in all the public schools in the District of Columbia. The police department, fire department and harbor-master's department all co-operated in displaying the national ensign on this occasion.

The most elaborate exercises held by any of the public schools occurred at Fort Stevens, by the children of the Brightwood school; Compatriot William V. Cox, a prominent member of this society, presiding; the Hon. John Hay, secretary of state, being present, also Gen. T. N. Vincent, president, and a number of members of our society. The program consisted in an address by Dr. Pettis, raising of the flag by Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, daughter sixth corps, and a daughter of the American Revolution; recitations and songs by the children; music for the occasion being furnished by the band from the United States soldiers' home. It is intended to have annual patriotic exercises at Fort Stevens to commemorate the anniversary of the adoption of the flag on June 14th, "Flag Day."

The officers of the steamboat companies, and steamers and vessels in the harbor, were decorated; and we are indebted to the harbor master for valuable assistance in the matter.

Compatriot George W. Baird, superintendent of the state, war and navy building, and a member of this society, had the large garrison flag—which under army regulations, is only hoisted on important occasions—displayed on the state, war and navy building, and provided the building northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 17th street with a national ensign for this occasion. A number of the large business houses in this city were adorned with American

flags, and most persons wore small flags. The following expressions have been received:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COL.,

June 13th, 1900.

I desire to thank you for the flag which I shall be sure to wear June 14th. If you desire I will ask the other commissioners to authorize a more formal statement to the public.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,

Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COL.

Your courteous letter enclosing two small flags, one for Commissioner Beach and one for myself, to be worn "Flag Day," June 14th, was duly and gratefully received.

Commissioner Beach desires me to thank you for the same; and to say that he will be pleased to wear it on "Flag Day;" and I assure you that it will give me great pleasure to do likewise. Thanking you for your thoughtful courtesy.

Very truly yours,

JOHN W. ROSS,

Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

A small silk flag was sent the President, with the request that he would wear it on "Flag Day;" the following acknowledgment was received:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 13th, 1900.*

Your letter of the 12th inst., with enclosures, has been received, and I have taken pleasure in bringing it to the attention of the President. Thanking you in the President's behalf for the courtesy extended to him, believe me,

Very truly yours,

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,

Secretary to the President.

The President wore this flag on "Flag Day."

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 14th, 1900.*

The Secretary of War directs me to express his appreciation of your courtesy in sending him the small American flag, and he will take pleasure in displaying it with patriotic feeling.

Very truly yours,

W. S. COURSEY,

Private Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

The subject is a meritorious one and has my cordial approval.

LYMAN J. GAGE,

Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT

SECRETARY, *June 13, 1900.*

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the flag and to express my sincere thanks for the courteous remembrance, in sending same.

Assuring you of my entire sympathy with the efforts of your committee to set aside a day in which suitable exercises may be held in honor of "Old Glory."

Very truly yours,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL, MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

So far as this bureau is concerned every effort is being made to enter into the spirit of the day by the display of our largest flag over the building and such other flags as we are able to find.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon General, M. H. S.

1325 16th STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I thank you for the flags. We will wear them with pleasure and display our flag on "Flag Day."

Very truly yours,

ALEX. MACKAY-SMITH.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, *June 11, 1900.*

It will afford me pleasure to do whatever I can to co-operate with the Sons of the American Revolution to secure the public recognition of "Flag Day."

JOHN D. WHITNEY,

President.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, PHILADELPHIA, *June 6, 1900.*

Mayor Ashbridge directs me to say that it will give him pleasure to call attention to your request to decorate on "Flag Day."

Secretary to the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, *June 6, 1900.*

I shall direct the flag to be displayed on public buildings and advise our community to respect the day and give general display of the flag.

THOMAS G. HAYS,

Mayor.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Our chapter heartily concurs in the resolution of your Society pertaining to the celebration of "Flag Day."

T. E. BORDEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Fowler, who is connected with the Children of the American Revolution, writes expressing sympathy with the movement but regretting that most of the children have left the city for their vacation.

Circular letters, copied herewith, were mailed to nearly all the forenamed persons and the replies are very encouraging. Washington, the capital city of the nation, must not be behind the other great cities of the country. No occasion is more fitting for a celebration, or more national in character, than "Flag Day."

Your committee are greatly indebted to Mr. Spurgeon, of the *Washington Post*, and Mr. Thomas C. Noyes, of the *Evening Star*, for their kindness in giving the movement their hearty sympathy, so essential to the success of a movement of this character.

The co-operation, as indicated by the foregoing, has caused the committee to anticipate a more complete observance of "Flag Day," 1901. To that end the best efforts of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will, no doubt, be extended thus to second the action of the permanent flag committee of the National Society coupled with the efforts of the American Flag Association,—composed of "all the members of all the patriotic societies in the country,"—"in fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country, and preventing it from desecration," as contemplated by the resolution adopted by the Cleveland (Ohio) congress of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in April, 1897.

The deep interest manifested by the National Society is apparent from the reports of its permanent flag committee, as published in the year book of the National Society for the years 1898, 1899 and 1900, copies of which now form part of

the library of the District of Columbia Society. The reports deserve to be read by compatriots of the Society.

It is due to Compatriot Henry Whitefield Samson, the secretary of this committee, that mention be made in this report, of his intelligent and indefatigable exertions connected with the execution of the resolution of the District of Columbia Society herein cited.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
President D. C. Society, S. A. R., Chairman.
HENRY WHITEFIELD SAMSON,
Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY, SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION, *June 11, 1900.*

At the monthly meeting, April 23, 1900, of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution it was resolved, that the officers of this society request the commissioners of the District of Columbia, board of trustees of the public schools, and other school officials to recognize in some public manner "Flag Day" (June 14).

Accordingly the committee, duly appointed in conformity with the foregoing, hereby respectfully and earnestly invites the attention of the honorable commissioners of the District of Columbia to the foregoing expressed patriotic desire of the District of Columbia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in the hope that the honorable commissioners will exert their influence to the end that "Flag Day," June 14, annually, may meet with a wide public sentiment in honor of the flag, through its general display on all public buildings, business houses, and private residences; also through other patriotic observances, however brief, by the public schools.

Such action will second the efforts of the American Flag Association, composed of the several flag committees appointed by numerous patriotic societies of the land, in its object to co-ordinate the efforts of all the flag committees in "*fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country,*" as contemplated by a resolution adopted by the Cleveland, Ohio, congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in April, 1897.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
President D. C. Society, S. A. R., Chairman.
W. J. RHEES,
MARCUS BENJAMIN,
WALLACE DONALD McLEAN,

HENRY WHITEFIELD SAMSON,
Secretary of the Flag Committee,
2423 Pennsylvania Avenue.

THE BLOSSOMING OF THE FLAG.

JUNE 14, 1900.

By Lucy E. Leaming Taylor.

A liberty seed was planted one day
Three hundred years ago.
A cup of a mayflower brought it here;
It came in the winter so dark and drear,
'Twas planted 'mid ice and snow.

The soil was hard, and the hills were steep,
The winds blew fierce and wild;
But the seed was alive and grew apace,
It lifted its head with stately grace,
While Freedom looked down and smiled.

It grew toward heaven 'till it caught the blue,
And stars came down to see;
Then sky and stars and dawn so red,
United to bless the tree,
For lifted high above its head
Was our banner of the free.

To-day a million liberty flowers
Are floating from tree and spar.
Like Aaron's rod, they have blossomed out,
Have put oppression and wrong to rout,
And have lost not a single star.

They float far out across the seas
On bright Manila bay.
They are fanned by many a tropic breeze,
They blossom where Arctic winters freeze,
And skies are bright with boreal day.

God save for aye, the flower that came
To bless the liberty tree.
Let earth rejoice as it floats on high,
And Freedom sing as the people cry,
"Hurrah for the flag that makes us free,
The flag that grew on the liberty tree!"

BECKY BATES.

By Augusta L. Hanchett.

The trump of fame, and the poet's pen,
 These fitly blazon the deeds of men;
 But scorn not the tale in humble verse



A MUSICAL STRATAGEM, 1812.

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Of laughing maids, that I here rehearse.
 'Twas a madcap freak but saved the town
 Of Scituate when the ship came down,

"La Hogue," a warship, to raid the bay,
And burn the craft that in harbor lay.
These boats of flour held the winter's store,
Their loss meant hunger, and hardships sore,
But a merry girl with twinkling eye
Had the wit to make those Britons fly.
'Twas eighteen twelve, when the fight was fought,
That lesson second to England taught.
"La Hogue" came into the little bay,
The men were scattered, and far away;
But Becky Bates saw it anchor fast,
And lower its boats to the very last,
Saw broad backed men lift the flashing oar,
And then she waited to see no more;
She cried to her half-grown sister: "Run,
Bring from their places the fife and drum."
A moment—and then a loud tattoo
And shrill of fife sped across the blue.
The men who bent to the straining oar
Paused, looked and listened, and turned from shore,
And scrambled fast up their vessel's side,
To put to sea with the rising tide.
For they thought at least a thousand men
Stood ready to shoot them, there and then.
While Becky with laughter nearly mute
Could scarcely blow them a last salute,
From Yankee Doodle they sped away,
And came no more to the quiet bay.

Deeds less than Becky's make heroes now,
When each man circles his brazen brow
With laurels torn from the hand of Fame,
And grasped while smirching his brother's name.
Once buxom Becky is here no more,
And mists shroud darkly life's further shore,
While bubbles blown in this careless rhyme,
Will never ripple the stream of time.

MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN.

Mrs. J. Heron Crosman has been deeply, lovingly interested in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from its inception. When the vice-president, first in charge of organization, was sent to form a chapter in New York, the initial meetings were held at Mrs. Crosman's

house and the proposed members were entertained by her. From these beginnings grew the great army of over four thousand Daughters of the American Revolution in New York—the banner state.

Mrs. Crosman was the fourth member from New York and her national number is 262. Her distinguished services were fittingly recognized when, in 1900, she was elected vice-president-general to represent the Empire State in the councils of the society. She is a member of the Continental Hall committee and of the magazine committee.

Among her ancestors, who won renown in colonial and Revolutionary times, is Elihew Hall, who served as lieutenant, captain and colonel, receiving his commission as colonel of the Susquehanna battalion in 1778. He was descended from Richard Hall, Norfolk, England, who settled in Cecil county, Maryland.

John Harris, another of Mrs. Crosman's colonial forefathers, came from Yorkshire, England, to Philadelphia, where he married Esther Say, at the suggestion of his intimate friend, Edward Shippen, provincial secretary. He brought his bride to Dauphin, then a wilderness. No other white man had ever been here when he came in all the dauntless courage of the pioneer. The lovely Susquehanna bore upon its waters only the birch canoes of the Indians. Finding that Mr. Harris never harmed them, the Indians, who belonged to the Six Nations, became his friends. One day, a band of hostile red men, who had been down the river on a riotous expedition, seized Mr. Harris, tied him to a tree and, with shrill whoops, prepared to burn him. His friends, the Indians, who lived across the river, rescued him. When John Harris came to die, he requested to be buried under the memorable mulberry tree to which he had been tied. The trunk of the tree is still standing and there his remains repose. Many stories showing the rare courage of his wife, Esther Say, are preserved in the family annals. The house was surrounded by a stockade, the gate of which was, one night, accidentally left open. An officer, wearing his regimentals, was seated at table with Mr. and Mrs. Harris. An Indian thrust his gun through one of the port holes and fired

at the officer. The musket flashed; Mrs. Harris instantly blew out the candle before he could fire again and thus secured the safety of her guest. On another occasion, a maid servant took to the garret a lighted candle without a candlestick. On her return, in answer to a question, she said that she had left it burning stuck in a barrel of flaxseed. Mrs. Harris knew that it was a barrel of *gunpowder*, and without a word to any one hastened to the garret and cautiously removed the candle from its dangerous position.

Their son, John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, was one of the active and energetic men of his day. He conveyed, to the commissioners, the four acres on capitol hill, where the state buildings now stand. He was an ardent patriot, who as soon as independence was declared hastened to offer to the government a loan of £3,000. Of this, owing to the depreciation of the currency after the war, he realized but a small fraction. In a letter to Colonel James Wilson, he writes: "I am willing to send all the sons I have to serve their country. My sons will not presume to Disobey my Directions—advising with them, I think not necessary." (The sons alluded to served with distinction; one fell before Quebec.) Again he wrote: "Our all is at stake and we must act with spirit. I shall let my son Johnney goe cheerfully in the service anywhere in America. To-morrow, the Inhabitants of the Paxtang Township will pay abt £130, at least, to the Relief of the distressed People of Boston."

Brave heart and true! That spared neither son nor money when country called! No wonder success followed!

In 1734, Charles and Eleanor Maclay, with an ancestral record behind them of fighting forefathers on many a famous field, came to give, to the new country, sons who should serve it equally well in its hour of need both in the ranks and in the council hall. Their son William, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Crosman, was famous as a lawyer, a jurist, a soldier and a statesman. He aided the shipment of troops for the continental army, marched with the "associates," participated in the battle of Trenton and Princeton, and at the close of the war was elected to the first senate of the United States. His diary, giving details of the important debates of the senate,

is a unique manuscript, showing literary taste and scholarly attainment.

Captain Samuel Fisher, another Revolutionary hero from whom Mrs. Crosman claims descent, was captain in the Pennsylvania militia of Northumberland county. He was taken prisoner at Gulph Mill, December 11, 1777, and sent to Philadelphia by the British. His young wife, Mary Crosure, leaving her three young children, rode a hundred miles to Philadelphia, taking a compass, a pistol and a negro servant with her. Her beauty, pluck and pleading so impressed the British officer that he consented to the captain's exchange. This took place at the last meeting of the American and British commissioners at New York.

Mrs. Crosman was Miss Ellen Hall, the daughter of William M. and Ellen (Campbell) Hall. Mr. J. Heron Crosman, whose wife she is, is a member of an old West Point family. He is the son of Major-general George H. Crosman, who served his country with such renown, during the Black Hawk, Florida, Mexican and Civil wars.

Besides being an honored and beloved Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Crosman is a Colonial Dame and promoter of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution. A beautiful home life is her crowning happiness.

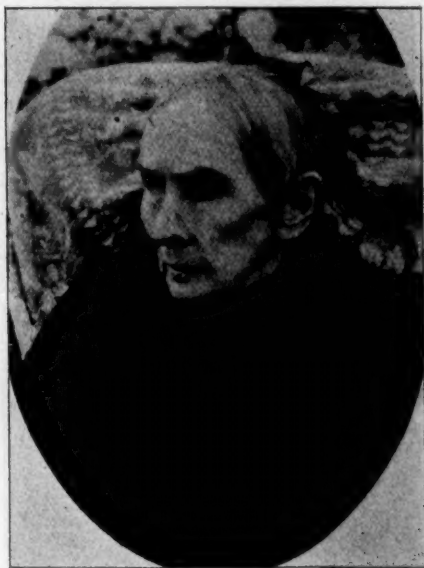
FIVE ORIGINAL DAUGHTERS.

Pawtucket Chapter is the banner chapter in Rhode Island for "real daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers. On the 1st of December, 1899, five were enrolled. A few days later Amy Nichols Wood was removed by death.

MISS HANNAH SPAULDING became our first "real daughter." She was born in 1808, and is the daughter of Nathaniel and Thankful (Whipple) Spaulding. Her father was a member of the Smithfield rangers, and served at Newport, Rhode Island. In December the members of the board of management called on her and presented the souvenir spoon. She resides in the Spaulding homestead, which was built by

her grandfather one hundred and sixty-three years ago. Here she has dwelt ninety years, living a useful and honored life.

Aside from her deafness one would scarcely imagine her to be eighty, so elastic her movements and keen her faculties. She wrote her autograph in the registrar's book in a clear and distinct hand.



MISS HANNAH SPAULDING.

She owns several heirlooms. Among them was a large iron mess-pot. It was customary when a company was mustered out at the close of the Revolutionary war, for every soldier to take the mess kettle he had used. Her father's, however, was missing and he took instead one that had belonged to a British officer in Newport.

For several years Miss Spaulding taught the village school, which she cheerfully relinquished on the death of her brother and sister, and assumed the care of their orphan children, bringing them up to useful and honored lives.

MRS. JUDITH E. VAN DOORN is the second of our "real daughters." She was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, 1819, being the daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Chace) Short. She has resided in Providence over forty years, celebrating her golden wedding ten years ago. Her husband, Henry E. Van Doorn, died within five years.

Her father was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, in 1755.



MRS. JUDITH E. VAN DOORN.

and died in 1836. He enlisted as a drummer boy, serving with Col. Archibald's and Col. James Williams' regiments.

Mrs. Van Doorn united with this chapter in 1899. At that time the officers called on her and presented her the souvenir spoon. With the exception of her eyesight we found her a well-preserved woman. Her memory is very retentive, she entertaining us with several personal reminiscences of her father while serving us with tea.

She mentioned that he was with Washington when he

crossed the Delaware, and often showed his children the boat in which he sat. He was also encamped with Washington at Valley Forge, and alluded many times to the sufferings endured by the soldiers while there, when they kept in the tracks of their comrades by following the blood stains on the snow where they had marched.

When his children were little they were marched to bed by the tattoo of his drum.



MRS. ABBY FRANCES BARNEY.

MRS. ABBY FRANCES BARNEY is the third daughter of a Revolutionary soldier to join our society, she entering on the recommendation of another "real daughter," Mrs. Van Doorn, rather an unusual circumstance.

Mrs. Barney was born in Swansey, Massachusetts, in 1807, marrying Capt. Edwin Barney. Her father was born in Swansey in 1756, and died in 1810. He was a sergeant in Col. Christopher Lippitt's regiment, serving with the continental army at Newport, Rhode Island. As her father died

when she was three years of age, she can give no personal reminiscences of him.

The board of management called on her in May, 1899, and presented her the souvenir spoon, and, although blind, deaf and lame, she still retains her mental faculties and was a most interesting conversationalist. As she could not see, Mrs. Park explained that the spinning wheel was on the handle of the spoon and the flag twisted around it. She quickly grasped the idea and remarked that it was a very appropriate symbol for our society. She entertained us all, her conversation indicating that she had led a useful and Christian life. She insisted on all remaining to supper, and when parting invoked her blessing on all.

MRS. AMY NICHOLS WOOD was our fourth daughter. She was the daughter of Jonathan Nichols, Jr., and Elizabeth Nichols, and was born in Rice City, Coventry, November 4, 1805, marrying Squire G. Wood in 1822, with whom she lived nearly sixty-seven years. Her father served at Newport, Rhode Island. He was a member of the alarm company that appeared at Daniel Morrill's in 1777. The records mention that he contributed one pound and eight shillings toward a fund for raising a division. Mrs. Wood celebrated her 94th birthday at her home in Greene, Rhode Island. Four generations were present, as well as the officers of our chapter. The colonial drum corps was present and played old-fashioned and patriotic airs. Mrs. Wood received her guests in the parlor. She sat in an old-fashioned chair over 150 years old. Her hair was dressed in the fashion of Martha Washington and held in place by a comb 200 years old. She was attired in a brown copper plate dress interwoven with bright red vines and flowers; this was over 150 years old and showed that it had been well cared for by its former owners.

Around her neck was a lace kerchief and brooch that had belonged to a former generation. The American flag was placed in the corner back of her, and its graceful folds encircled her shoulders, making an appropriate background for her silver head. Standing by her side was her son, Jonathan, 77 years of age. Mrs. Wood was tall and very erect, and seemed in the full possession of all her faculties. She insisted on coming to the table with the officers of our chapter, and

invited our regent, Mrs. Park, to cut and distribute the birthday cake. Here she entertained us with old-time reminiscences, describing her father's travels with his regiment in the wilds of New Hampshire and Vermont. Rattlesnakes were then so numerous that the soldiers dared not leave the path lest they be stung. During their journey they killed hundreds of them.



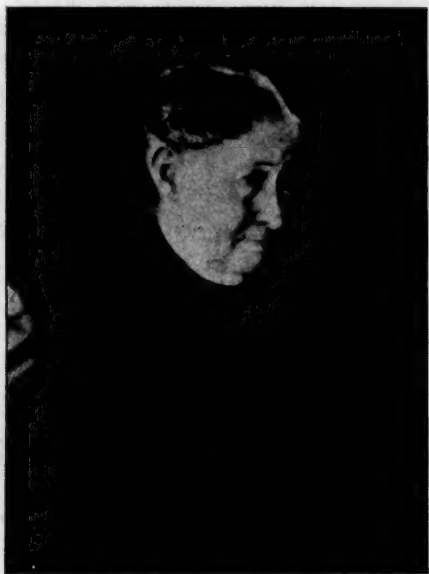
MRS. AMY NICHOLS WOOD.

After the reception we visited the old Wood homestead in the rear of her present home, and occupied by her during the summer. The house was erected in an almost wilderness over two hundred years ago. It is a small, low-storied structure, with a large stone chimney, its beams extending into the rooms. It contains a living room, two small bed-rooms, and a loft in which one can hardly stand erect, yet Mr. and Mrs. Wood and eight children resided here for many years.

At the close of the evening Mrs. Wood expressed a desire

that we should come again soon, but in less than a month she was stricken by death, and her remains now rest with those of her Revolutionary ancestors.

MRS. MARY ANN FRANCES LANGLEY is the fifth of our "real daughters," as well as the youngest. She was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1829, being the youngest child of



MRS. MARY ANN FRANCES LANGLEY.

a third wife. Her father, Simeon Wheeler, was born in Providence in 1757, and died in 1836, having served as a private in the Rhode Island militia. Her recollection of him is very dim, as he died when his daughter was about three years of age. She appears in good health, and she and Mrs. Van Doorn were present at our last annual meeting.

All of these ladies expressed great interest in the national society, and desired us to extend their thanks for the souvenir spoons and the kindly interest manifested in them.—
EMILY LE B. GOODRICH, *Historian*.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

SOME HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

From Manuscript of David Vance, written in 1799.

Capt. David Vance, Gen. Joseph McDowell, Robert Henry, Gideon Lewis, Col. Shelby, Col. Sevier, Col. Cleveland, Col. Herndon; Daniel Smith, afterwards colonel, Thomas Lytle, Robert Patton, J. McDowell, of the Pleasant Garden, John Carson, afterward colonel, William Davidson, Ben Davidson—all appointed to take care of Whig stock; James Jack and Archibald Nail—news bearers over Yellow Mountain to Shelby; Joseph Dobson and James McKoy—news bearers to Cleveland and Herndon; Col. Ben Cleveland; Robert Cleveland and Gideon Lewis—news bearers from Cleveland to Shelby; Col. Campbell, commander; John Carson, Daniel Smith and William Nail—met at Nail's house to plan and rest; Major Billy Chronicle and Captain Mattocks, who knew the ground and planned the battle, both killed; Enock Gilmer, a spy; David Dickey, Col. Hambright, Joseph Beatty, Hugh Ewin, Adam Barry, William Rabb (killed), J. Boyd, William Gilmer (wounded), John Chitten, William Caldwell, Samuel Martin, Andrew Barry, Nathaniel Cook.—EMILY HENDREE PARK, *State Regent, Georgia.*

PATRIOTS IN THE BATTLE OF COWAN'S FORD.

Names Mentioned by Robert Henry.

Gen. William Davidson—killed, Robert Beatty, the lame schoolmaster—killed, Robert Henry; Moses Stanet, Alexander Stanet, George Gillespie, Robert Gillespie, Charles Rutledge, Joseph Henry—spent the night at Henry's house intending to take part in the battle and probably did so; Joel Jetton and William Polk. Robert and Joseph Henry and Charles Rutledge are known to have taken part.—EMILY HENDREE PARK, *State Regent, Georgia.*

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY,
DECEMBER 16, 1773.

Noah Barber.	Samuel Gore.	Lendall Pitts.
Samuel Barnard.	Moses Grant.	Samuel Pitts.
Henry Bass.	Nathaniel Green.	Thomas Porter.
Edward Bates.	Samuel Hammond.	Henry Prentiss.
Thomas Bolter.	William Hentley.	John Prince.
David Bradlee.	George R. T. Hewes.	Edward Proctor.
Josiah Bradlee.	John Hicks.	Henry Purkitt.
Nathaniel Bradlee.	Samuel Hobbs.	John Randall.
Thomas Bradlee.	John Hooton.	Paul Revere.
James Brewer.	Samuel Howard.	Benjamin Rice.
Seth Ingersoll Brown.	Edward C. Howe.	Joseph Roby.
Stephen Bruce.	Jonathan Hunnewell.	John Russell.
Benjamin Burton.	Richard Hunnewell.	William Russell.
Nicholas Campbell.	Richard Hunnewell, Jr.	Robert Sessions.
George Carleton.	Thomas Hunstable.	Joseph Shed.
Thomas Chase.	Abraham Hunt.	Benjamin Simpson.
Benjamin Clarke.	Daniel Ingoldson.	Peter Slater.
John Cochran.	David Kinnison.	Samuel Sloper.
Gilbert Colesworthy.	Joseph Lee.	Thomas Spear.
Gershom Collier.	Amos Lincoln.	Samuel Sprague.
Adam Collson.	Matthew Loring.	John Spurr.
James Foster Condry.	Thomas Machin.	James Starr.
S. Coolidge.	Archibald Macneil.	Phineas Stearns.
Samuel Cooper.	John May.	Ebenezer Stevens.
John Crane.	Peter McIntosh.	Elisha Story.
Thomas Dana, Jr.	Thomas Melvill.	James Swan.
Robert Davis.	William Molineaux.	Abraham Tower.
Edward Dolbear.	Thomas Moore.	John Truman.
Joseph Eaton.	Anthony Morse.	Thomas Urann.
Joseph Eayres.	Joseph Mountford.	Josiah Wheeler.
William Etheridge.	Eliphalet Newell.	David Williams.
Samuel Fenno.	John Pearse Palmer.	Isaac Williams.
Samuel Foster.	Jonathan Parker.	Jeremiah Williams.
Nathaniel Frothingham.	Joseph Payson.	Thomas Williams.
John Fulton.	Samuel Peck.	Nathaniel Willis.
John Gammell.	John Peters.	Joshua Wyeth.
Thomas Gerrish.	William Pierce.	Thomas Young.

The above list is not given as either accurate or complete, though it is probable that it is, in the main, both. It is hoped that the printing of these names may call forth information that may have been gleaned from the many letters and papers discovered during the last few years.

NAMES OF PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY SERVICES
IN MISSOURI IN 1840.

From the Census of Pensioners.

Armstrong, William, Boone Co.	Elgin, Samuel, Boone Co.
Arthur, Levi, Crawford Co.	Elliott, George W., Franklin Co.
	Evans, Jesse, Gasconade Co.
Bailey, John, Washington Co.	Evans, John, Clay Co.
Baker, Sylvester, Callaway Co.	
Baylis, William, Rives Co.	Ferguson, Moses, sen., Johnson Co.
Beazly, Cornelius, Pike Co.	
Bernus, Reuben, St. Charles Co.	Finnell, Charles, Chariton Co.
Birch, Zachariah, Pike Co.	Fleeke, Gersham, Boone Co.
Boren, William, Madison Co.	Fletcher, James, Macon Co.
Bowles, Samuel, Callaway Co.	
Boyd, Thomas, Callaway Co.	Gentry, Ann, Boone Co.
Brevard, Robt., Cape Girardeau Co.	Glass, Michael, Lincoln Co.
Bricky, Jarret, Crawford Co.	Goodson, William, Carroll Co.
Brock, Uriah, Scott Co.	Granville, Ignatius, Ralls Co.
Brown, Jesse, Shelby Co.	Grindstaff, Abrm., Boone Co.
Brown, Joseph, Lincoln Co.	
Brown, Wm. R., St. Genevieve Co.	Hall, William, Montgomery Co.
Burks, Elizabeth, Boone Co.	Hamilton, John, Daviess Co.
Burks, Samuel, Madison Co.	Hampton, Thomas, Lincoln Co.
Burnes, John, Polk Co.	Harding, George, Callaway Co.
Burton, William, Howard Co.	Hatton, Reuben, Boone Co.
Butler, William, Lincoln Co.	Hawkins, John, Washington Co.
Bybee, Nealey, Monroe Co.	Hill, Abram, Ray Co.
	Hill, Thos., Cape Girardeau Co.
	Huble, Ithamer, Cape Girard. Co.
Cannon, James, Lincoln Co.	Hutchison, James, Cape Girardeau Co.
Casey, Christopher, Cole Co.	
Cathey, George, Pettis Co.	
Cerneal, William, Cole Co.	Jamerson, Robert, Ralls Co.
Chambers, Benjamin, Saline Co.	James, Jonathan, Pettis Co.
Chambers, John, Lincoln Co.	Jeffries, William, Marion Co.
Chitcoat, John, Morgan County.	
Connelly, John, Boone Co.	Kelly, James, Cooper Co.
Crowley, James, Clay Co.	Kingry, Jos., Cole Co.
Cunningham, Jas., St. Francois Co.	Kippers, John, Monroe Co.
	Kirkpatrick, Robert, Cooper Co.
Davison, Bracket, Polk Co.	
Deavenport, John, Boone Co.	Larramore, Hugh, Cooper Co.
Dildy, Charles, Barry Co.	Lemon, Robert, Boone Co.
Dood, Abel, Callaway Co.	Linch, Henry, Macon Co.
Drinning, William, sen., Jefferson Co.	Long, Anderson, Marion Co.
	Lumley, William, Barry Co.

McCargo, Radford, Boone Co.	Salisbury, Andrew, Miller Co.
McHenry, James, Van Buren Co.	Sconce, John, Ray Co.
McLane, David, Cape Girardeau Co.	Sewell, James, Clay Co.
McLinn, Frederic, Platte Co.	Sharp, Benjamin, Warren Co.
	Sherley, Thomas, Washington Co.
	Sherwood, William, Pike Co.
Majors, John, Clay Co.	Simms, Richard, Clay Co.
Martin, D., St. Louis Co.	Sims, Augustin, Barry Co.
Miller, Judith, Franklin Co.	Sims, Rodan, Ralls Co.
Mitchell, William, Crawford Co.	Sinclair, Robert, Madison Co.
Mulherrin, John, Pike Co.	Snelson, Thomas, Crawford Co.
Murphy, Hezekiah, Lincoln Co.	Sollers, Sabert, Platte Co.
	Stanley, Page, Buchanan Co.
Nelson, Samuel, Barry Co.	Steel, Samuel, Greene Co.
Noble, James, Howard Co.	Stuart, Jacob, Jackson Co.
Oldham, Jesse D., Callaway Co.	Taylor, Benjamin, Stoddard Co.
Overley, Henry, Callaway Co.	Thomas, Edward, Washington Co.
	Thomas, James, Callaway Co.
Paul, John, Washington Co.	Thompson, Thomas, Greene Co.
Pennington, William, Boone Co.	Tilley, Nicholas, Macon Co.
Pollard, William, Marion Co.	Tobe, Enoch, Cole Co.
Potter, James, Platte Co.	Turner, Samuel, Ralls Co.
Pritchett, John, Franklin Co.	Turney, William St. Charles Co.
Putnam, J. D., St. Louis Co.	Tuttle, Nicholas, Macon Co.
Rardin, Daniel, Randolph Co.	Walker, Thomas, Barry Co.
Raphael, Robert, Cole Co.	Welch, John, Crawford Co.
Reams, John, Boone Co.	Wells, James, Clay Co.
Roberts, Joshua, Saline Co.	Wetmore, Alphonzo, St. Louis Co.
Robertson, Ed., Cooper Co.	Williams, Edward, Howard Co.
Rock, Peter, Montgomery Co.	Wyatt, John, Warren Co.
Russell, Robert S., Callaway Co.	Zumwalt, Mary, St. Charles Co.

"These sought their register among those that were reckoned by genealogy, but it was not found; therefore were they, as polluted, put from the priesthood."—*Nehemiah vii. 64.*

"It would be indeed strange if we should derive pleasure from tracing back to the original construction the great monuments of human design which are scattered over the world, and yet be content to remain in ignorance of own origin."—*President Tyler.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

The Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Willimantic, Connecticut).—The chapter held its October meeting in Windham at the home of Mrs. Julia Gates Larrabee. The program opened with the passing of resolutions of sympathy for the family of Mrs. John L. Hunter, who had lately died. The historian's paper on "Some Colonial Homes of Connecticut" followed. After which Mrs. Anna Fuller Taylor took charge of the program of current events. Papers were read on the Boers, the Chinese, the Paris exposition, our country and local and historical notes. Following this was the literary and patriotic program in the hands of Mrs. Hattie Guild—the topics being "The First American, His Homes and his Households," with papers by Mrs. Abel and Mrs. Turner. At the close "America" was sung, after which our genial hostess, not forgetting the social side—the talk over the teacups—served lunch.—JULIA A. SWIFT, *Historian*.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The meeting of the chapter, October 8th, at the Central Club house, was of an unusually festive character, in the shape of a luncheon in honor of the regent, Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, and the treasurer, Mrs. Frederick Belden, who have recently returned from abroad. They attended the exercises in Paris on the 4th and 5th of July, when the statues of Washington and Lafayette were presented to France. Mrs. Weed entered the room, anticipating nothing unusual, and found a company of ladies seated at a table. Mrs. E. H. Hotchkiss played "Yankee Doodle" expressively as the bewildered regent was conducted to the seat of honor with Mrs. Belden opposite her. Mrs. T. K. Noble, honorary vice-regent, expressed the chapter's greeting. Mrs. Weed responded in a speech, giving an impressive account of the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the statues of Washington and

Lafayette and of the reception given by the president-general, Mrs. Manning, in the American government building. Mrs. Weed also related interesting incidents connected with her meeting with the venerable Marquise de Chambrun, the granddaughter of Lafayette, and emphasized the fact that the wearing of the "spinning wheel and distaff" never failed to invoke respect and honor.

After the luncheon the regent called on Mrs. Barroll, of the Danbury Chapter, and Mrs. Gerard, of the Stratford Chapter, who made brief speeches. Mrs. Belden also made a short address.

The "Rummage Sale," soon to be held, was discussed. The members were requested to send in "attic treasures," to be sold. One lady remarked privately, "anything is desirable in a rummage sale that you might feed to a goat!" The Nathan Hale memorial will be ready for erection by November 1st.—ANGELINE SCOTT, *Historian*.

Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—This chapter was afforded the pleasure of the first handshake of greeting from Mrs. Kinney on her return from the Paris exposition, in a reception given her October 3rd. Mrs. Kinney was a member of this chapter long before she accepted the state regency. Mrs. Champion presented the Daughters to Mrs. Kinney. Mrs. Kinney gave an informal talk in her own inimitable manner on her summer abroad. Speaking of one of the functions, she said had the Daughters of Connecticut been in Paris she should have felt perfectly right in including them in her invitation which read: "Madame Kinney and family," that official little thinking that she had thirty-five hundred daughters. I echo the sentiment of the thirty-five hundred daughters when I say we are happy in belonging to Madame Kinney's family, and rejoice in her safe return.—GRACE B. SALISBURY.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—The Chicago Chapter will open the season of 1900-1901 on December 6th by giving a reception to Mrs. Henry Earle (Alice Morse Earle), of Brooklyn, New York. The feature of the occasion will be

the first reading of a paper by Mrs. Earle, entitled "History as Hated and Loved." The Chicago Chapter is happy in again securing the services of Prof. Edwin Erle Sparks, of the Chicago University, for a course of six lectures to be given at intervals during the coming winter and spring. The subjects of these "studies" are: "American History as Seen in American Literature," "The Revolution and the Constitution," "The Migration of the American People," "Utopian Dreams in America," "The Discord of Slavery," "Union through Disunion."—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, *Historian*.

Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter (Annapolis, Maryland).—An interesting meeting of the chapter took place on October 19th at the residence of Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway. The one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the burning of the famous brig "Peggy Stewart," in Annapolis harbor, was commemorated. At 4 p. m. an election of officers was held, as follows: Regent, Mrs. L. Dorsey Gassaway; vice-regent, Mrs. Harry McCoy; secretary, Miss Agnes Walton; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Welch; registrar, Mrs. Robert Bowie; historian, Mrs. Walter S. Crosley; board of managers, Miss Buchanan, Mrs. Gearing, Mrs. Frank Munroe. At 5 p. m. the guests arrived, and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in examining valuable relics. Some of particular note were those of Mrs. Robert Bowie, a descendant of William Worthington, Sr. One article was a silver tankard, made in 1717, which became the property of William Worthington, Sr., of Annapolis, when he married Sarah Homewood. Another was a parchment deed containing the autograph of Josiah Fendall, governor of Maryland in 1653. Also the remnant of sixty yards of drapery used in decorating the bridal chamber of Sarah Chapman, of Connecticut, upon her marriage with Asa Isham, December 1, 1794. This material has been in constant use since that date. Conspicuous among the table decorations was a large basket of carnations and ferns sent the hostess with the compliments of the chapter.

After refreshments the guests were given a musical treat by Miss Agnes Walton, who was accompanied in her solos by Miss Annie Inglehart.—PAULINE S. CROSLY, *Historian*.

Massachusetts State Conference.—The sixth annual state conference was held in Lowell, October 16th, by invitation of Molly Varnum Chapter, with a large attendance. The state regent, Miss Sara W. Daggett, presided. Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, regent of the entertaining chapter, extended a cordial welcome. She then said:

"May this day be one of profit as well as of pleasure and teach us to remember that this society stands for something more than pride of ancestry, and brings with it duties and responsibilities.

"In looking about our city for traces of our work and activity, I beg your most kind consideration. We all know what to expect of chapters situated in old historic places. But we must look outside of our city limits for a site to mark. In the city of Lowell, the French language falls quite as frequently upon our ears as the English. Our colony of 2,000 Greeks, with their own duly appointed consul, has become so much a part of us that even their impressive looking priest fails to attract a passing glance. Groups of dark-eyed Syrian women move about our streets. With our Swedes, Armenians, Italians, Chinese, and added to these, our thousands upon thousands of English, Irish and Scottish kinsmen, what are we among so many? We may well turn to Revolutionary times for inspiration in our work."

The response was by Mrs. Charles H. Loomis, regent of Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, of Medford.

The roll-call, by the secretary, showed an attendance of about 165, representing 46 chapters.

Miss Sara W. Daggett, state regent, gave her report, calling attention to the fact that the chapter members are the voice of the association, while the officers are their servants, appointed to carry out their wishes. She then stated the object of the meeting, which was to open the doors of speech, making the conference a deliberate body. The society glories in being national and democratic in its purest sense.

The state regent announced that the society was invited to join with other patriotic organizations in sending relics to the Pan-American congress. Also an invitation was extended from Mrs. Titus, asking coöperation in the work of restoring the United States frigate "Constitution." The state regent offered as a suggestion the sending of some article that could be inscribed with the name of the society.

The secretary's report of the preceding conference was

read by Mrs. Chas. D. Palmer. Miss Marion H. Brazier, regent of Paul Jones Chapter and historian of the society, read an interesting report.

The report of the treasurer was presented by Miss Floretta Vining.

The Massachusetts vice-president general, Mrs. George F. Fuller, gave an eloquent address, in which she exhorted the members of the society to do patriotic work without talking about it, and to be a power for good, for purer politics and for a loftier patriotism.

The next number on the program was a discussion of Article 2 of the national constitution, opened by Mrs. W. H. Wentworth, regent of Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Cambridge. General discussion followed, in which the sentiment was expressed that the real province of the society is to deal with historic matters and present needs, pertaining to Revolutionary times, leaving other issues to other societies.

"The Chapter Member—Her Relation to the National Society," was the next topic, introduced by Mrs. George S. Hale. "Our Civic and Philanthropic Work as Defined by Our Constitution," was presented by Miss Sarah W. Winthrop Smith, regent of Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, of Nantucket.

The following motion was passed:

"That the state regent be empowered to appoint a committee for the selection of a suitable relic to be presented by the Massachusetts Society to Continental Hall.

A committee of five was selected, which included the state regent and Mrs. Henry M. Thompson, of Lowell, to canvass the subject of raising money to restore the Province house or other suitable premises for state headquarters.

A pleasing feature of the forenoon was the introduction of a "real daughter," Mrs. Hobart, a member of Prudence Wright Chapter.

After luncheon the afternoon session opened with a dignified address by Major Charles S. Proctor representing Governor Crane. Mr. Joseph Smith, president of the Papyrus Club, of Boston, made a plea for the mother to instil into her children the real patriotism so much needed

to purify politics. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead urged upon the women their duty, and paid a high tribute to the work of Miss Daggett in giving the Italians of the North End an opportunity to hear a stereopticon lecture on American history and in their own language. Mr. Solon W. Stevens presented a graphic word picture of the surrender at Yorktown 119 years ago, calling it a concrete statement of principle and a message to the world. He paid a glowing tribute to the flag. Mrs. Henry Grant Weston presented an outline of the work of the children of the American Revolution.

A vote of thanks was tendered the hostesses of the day. Music was interspersed during both sessions by the band, and several solos artistically rendered. It was a red-letter day in the history of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Massachusetts).—The third anniversary was celebrated in New Jerusalem church with stirring words from local clergymen, music and appropriate exercises. On the platform were two of the chapter's "real daughters," Mrs. Thirzah Beal, who has since passed into rest, and Mrs. Nancy Snell. Our chapter had seven "real daughters," but death has robbed us of three.

On memorial day the grave of Deborah Sampson, in Sharon, was decorated, as also sixty-five Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Brockton, with laurel wreath, flag and flowers. Brockton is a part of old Bridgewater, which contributed loyally to the cause of independence. Nearly every cemetery is sprinkled with the Sons of the American Revolution markers. The chapter took a summer outing to historic Concord.

It holds ten meetings during the year, with historical papers, music and recitations. Its officers serve only two years in the same office. In April they were chosen, as follows: Mrs. Myra B. Hatch, regent; Mrs. Rebecca C. Bonner, vice-regent; Mrs. Clara L. Atwood, secretary; Mrs. Helen F. Sargent, registrar; Mrs. Hettie R. Littlefield, historian; Mrs. Lucy C. Howland, chaplain.—HETTIE R. LITTLEFIELD, *Historian*.

Fort Massachusetts Chapter (North Adams, Massachusetts).—A meeting to commemorate the siege of Yorktown was held on the evening of October 18th at the home of Mrs. W. B. Arnold with Mrs. Boss assisting. The attendance was large. Each lady was asked to personate some individual or event in the Revolutionary war. Those responding presented many quaint and puzzling conceits, which afforded much amusement. Miss Porter read a paper on the "Siege of Yorktown," Miss Pugsley read two recently discovered letters, written in the American camp before Yorktown, describing a romantic episode of the siege. The Misses Boyd rendered choice musical selections, and the fine singing of Mrs. Hawkins added greatly to the entertainment. The report of the recent state convention at Lowell was read by Mrs. Sanford, the secretary.

Margaret Corbin Chapter (Chelsea, Massachusetts).—This chapter was organized on July 1, 1899, with thirteen charter members, taking its name from Margaret Corbin, who so faithfully assisted her husband at Fort Washington. The regent, Mrs. Frank B. Fay, has been earnest in the desire to protect the flag, being personally instrumental in causing cards which used the American flag for advertising purposes to be removed from electric cars and other public places. Realizing the comparatively low character of the entertainments commonly given children of the city on the Fourth of July, the members of the chapter decided to give, to a limited number of school children, an entertainment that would tend to increase a spirit of patriotism. This coming to the knowledge of the city government, which had already appropriated money for the entertainment of the school children, they asked the patriotic societies of the city to be their almoners and to take charge of the entertainment. This innovation was watched with critical eyes, but the results proved more than satisfactory. The Margaret Corbin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Winnesummet Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and the Old Suffolk Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, all entered into the work with the greatest enthusiasm, giving to five thou-

sand school children an inspiring entertainment. Among other features were the patriotic songs of a man well known in Grand Army of the Republic circles. The children united with him in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and waved their flags with the greatest enthusiasm. As the hall would accommodate but fifteen hundred, three entertainments were given. After each exercise, each child was given a bag of peanuts. Sixty-two bushels of peanuts and five thousand flags were distributed. The American flag was used in decorating in every possible way as well as historical quotations and pictures which made a deep impression on the children. The ladies were dressed in continental costumes, which added to the effectiveness of the whole.

Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Michigan).—The state regent, Mrs. Edwards, appointed Mrs. Caroline Felch Grant regent with power to organize a chapter in the capital city. This organization was begun October 3d, and perfected March 1, 1897, with seventeen charter members. At the initial meeting the regent appointed the following officers: Vice-regent, Miss Ida McCabe; secretary, Miss Sarah C. Day; registrar, Mrs. Jessie Turner; historian, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer; treasurer, Mrs. Ellen L. Westcott. We cannot boast a name rich in historic associations, for this spot of earth was an unknown wilderness in Revolutionary times, a spot "unhonored and unsung." In choosing Lansing Chapter as our patronymic, we took the name of a youthful city whose greatest distinction is, that it is the capital of Michigan.

The chapter has grown steadily. One member, Mrs. Sarah Huyck, of Little Prairie Ronde, is a "real daughter." Her father, Abiel Fellows, entered the Revolutionary army in 1780, in the sixteenth year of his age, and served nearly two years in David Waterbury's brigade. On May 27th the gold spoon to which Mrs. Huyck was entitled as a "real daughter" was exhibited to the chapter.

"History is philosophy teaching by examples," says Dionysius, and perhaps there is no surer way of inculcating patriotism than thoughtfully considering the history of an epoch fraught with such supreme consequences. The chap-

ter took up its study at the birth of American history, passed through colonial times, giving prominence to the biography of heroic women; carried the study through the third period of the Revolutionary war, glancing also at a few shining names among the great men of that day, with occasional themes in lighter vein.

From the first there has been a desire to cultivate the social element and the meetings have been redolent with good fellowship. The chapter has been punctilious in celebrating national anniversaries, forefathers' day and Washington's birthday being peculiarly honored. The annual banquet is now held January 20th, the day on which England formally acknowledged the independence of the United States. Our social functions have often been object lessons in early history both in costuming and in the characters and events portrayed.

Nor has Lansing Chapter forgotten patriotic work. Under its auspices Col. Beecher lectured on "Prison Martyrs," the money thus received being devoted (as our share) toward the erection of a monument to their memory. Several charities have also been aided. During the war with Spain the chapter united its efforts with the existing "Military Aid Society." Our greatest relief work, however, consisted in the six large and valuable boxes of hospital supplies forwarded to Manila on January 22d of the present year. This timely gift elicited letters expressing the warmest gratitude from the soldiers. There have been several objects of historic interest presented to the chapter. Mr. John Crotty presented, as a nucleus for a future library, two books, "The Home of Washington" and "Old Glory," and later an alabaster bust of Washington. The Rev. Clarence F. Swift presented the chapter with a gavel composed of oak from a tree which grew on the battlefield of Saratoga, New York, and elm from the town elm at Plymouth, Massachusetts, which was set out in 1783. The block is of Michigan pine. Three ladies, Madams Mary A. Miles, Della M. Bertch and Grace M. Boyce, presented a ballot-box of highly polished black walnut from the grove at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, the cover of which was inlaid with some of the precious original wood of the banquet room

of old Independence Hall, of Philadelphia. It is lined with purple velvet, is furnished with a complete set of ballot balls and bears an inscribed silver plate.

Mrs. Caroline Felch Grant presented to the society a fine steel die for engraving chapter stationery. The membership has now reached fifty-eight. Four members have been removed by death: Mrs. Harriett A. Tenney, who was state librarian for twenty-two years; Mrs. Hannah Rose King, Mrs. Helen T. Sparrow and Mrs. Helen E. Briggs. The present officers are: Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Hall; vice-regent, Mrs. Jessie Turner; secretary, Miss Lizzie B. Cowles; registrar, Mrs. Fanny H. Baker; historian, Mrs. Mary A. Miles; treasurer, Miss Annie A. Grant; reporter, Miss Clara L. Westcott.

A new century looms before us. What woman may be called upon to do for the land she loves no prophet's tongue has told. Whatever that call may be, let it find us alert, courageous, resourceful and loyally devoted to her need.—
MRS. MARY A. MILES, *Historian*.

Wenonah Chapter (Wenona, Minnesota).—Mrs. F. A. Rising, the regent, on October 17th, the anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne, invited the members of the chapter to a luncheon to meet some honored guests of the order from Minneapolis, St. Paul and elsewhere. The rooms were decorated with flags and ancestral draperies, and many Revolutionary heirlooms were displayed. After the luncheon Mrs. Rising gave an account of the surrender of Burgoyne and read a copy of the terms. The original document was written by Capt. Jackson, a staff officer of Gen. Gates and an ancestor of Mrs. Rising's, and is in the possession of the family. The April meeting commemorated the battles of Concord and Lexington in a pleasant fashion at an evening meeting at the home of Miss Charlotte Prentiss, to which the husbands and friends of the members had been invited. The guests were received by the regent Miss Prentiss, and Mrs. Camp and Miss Camp of the Greenwood Chapter, West Winsted, Connecticut. Mrs. Rising made a charming address of welcome. Mrs. Dyer then gave the salient points of the battles of Lex-

ington and Concord, illustrating with maps and pictures. Master Ralph Smith, attired in colonial costume, gave an admirable recitation of Paul Revere's ride. Miss Frances Swain is a great-great-granddaughter of Millicent Barrett, who by her wit and diplomacy learned the secret of making cartridges from a British soldier, and with her own hands made the first ones used by the Americans, and whose father, Colonel James Barrett, gave the first command at the battle of Concord. Miss Swain related the part these ancestors took in the famous battle; she also exhibited samples of Millicent Barrett's wedding gowns, some of her silver and a love letter written in 1780. Mrs. Webber sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mrs. Little gave a short paper on other April anniversaries, and Mrs. Camp an account of the work done by Connecticut chapters. The program closed with reading "How America was written" and the singing of that anthem. A further interest was added by an exhibition of Perry pictures illustrating the battle and Paul Revere's ride.

The Wenonah Chapter has now on its roll two "real daughters," Mrs. Harriet Hamilton Allen, ninety-nine years of age, whose father, David Hamilton, served in the American army as sergeant in Col. Elisha Sheldon's dragoons, and Mrs. Emily Carter, born October 26, 1810, residence at Fayette, Iowa, daughter of Jared Chittenden. He was sergeant in Lamb's artillery, was in the battle of Monmouth, the storming of Quebec and at the siege of Yorktown.

New Jersey State Conference.—The state meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Somerville, October 25th. Nearly two hundred ladies, representing the twenty-seven chapters of the state, assembled in the chapel hall parlors of the First Reformed church. Mrs. Henry Hardwicke, regent of the General Frelinghuysen Chapter, said in her address of welcome: "That it seemed especially fitting that the general meeting should take place here, the earliest church formation in Somerset county, the original building being on the north bank of the Raritan river, and burned during Simcoe's raid. The new building was made to serve as church and court-house, the court-

house at Millstone having also been burned by the queen's rangers."

Miss Batcheller, state regent, in replying said: "That Somerset county had no permanent inhabitants earlier than 1681, and no record of ecclesiastical organization earlier than March 9, 1699, has ever been found, and this church is the one then founded by the Rev. Guhain Bartholf, of Hackensack, who came only twice a year to administer the communion, with no preaching service between those dates, until the Rev. Jacobus Theodorus Frelinghuysen was installed. The exquisite rose window above the Flemish oak pulpit, with the coat-of-arms of the Dutch church, was given as a memorial to this remarkable pioneer in the ministry."

The state regent then introduced Mrs. Thomae, a clever writer and a daughter of the late Commander Craven, a gallant officer of the United States navy.

Mrs. Thomae's paper told the history of "Somerset county," so well that it was resolved to have it published in pamphlet form.

The next speaker, Miss Forsyth, vice-president general from New York, spoke of the "First Decade of Daughters of the American Revolution Work." Miss Forsyth, one of the early charter members, who has been active and prominent from the beginning, as founder of the Wiltwyck Chapter, state regent of New York and in her present high position, was well fitted to instruct in the origin, rise and development of our noble order, as well as to give inspiration for the future. Mrs. Washington A. Roebing followed, her topic being "After the Years of Organization." She touched lightly on her theme, reminded us of our duty to Continental Hall and in a tactful way presented the duty of upholding those engaged in patriotic work. Mrs. Crosman, vice-president, from New York, read a clever paper showing thought and research. Mrs. Bedle gave us an impressive introduction to the "Paris Exposition" from an eye-witness. Mrs. Verplanck, state regent of New York, gave a brief account of her state work and besought all Daughters to work with the most noble and elevating ideals. Mrs. Churchman, state regent of Delaware; Mrs. Weed, regent of South Norwalk Chapter,

and Mrs. Adams, regent of Putnam Chapter, both Connecticut, and Mrs. Terry, regent, Fort Greene Chapter, New York, added much to the interest, as they are all bright, clever women imbued with patriotism. The roll-call of chapters was a feature of interest. Each regent reported earnest work on different lines: Restoration and preservation of Revolutionary landmarks—the one just entered in being the purchase of the "Trenton Barracks," erection of sundials and placing of tablets, educational work, and work for the relief of widows and children of the officers, soldiers and sailors, sending literature to the Philippines, with outlines of plans for the coming year.

Johnstown Chapter (Johnstown, New York).—The first anniversary of our chapter was celebrated August 28th by the opening of a loan exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be devoted toward the erection of a bronze tablet on the Johnstown battlefield, a spot dear to the heart of every Daughter of our chapter.

The old court-house, itself an honored relic of by-gone days, seemed for the time to have cast off its air of judicial severity. The judges' bench was solidly banked with golden rod, with a background composed of the folds of Old Glory, between which the features of venerable judges gazed on the animated scene. On the opening evening, our regent, Mrs. Frances F. Van Vliet, appeared with the guest of the evening, Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York. The program was opened with a solo, "The Pilgrim Fathers." Mrs. McLean then addressed the audience. She expressed her pleasure in mingling with the Daughters of this historic city. She had often regretted that she was not a man, as she could not reach a seat on the judicial bench, as she considered it her heritage, her father and grandfather both having occupied that exalted position, but she felt that if she could come to Johnstown once a year and occupy the judicial seat for one day as she was then doing, she would feel contented with her lot for the other three hundred and sixty-four days. The Daughters of the American Revolution have the common

heritage of blood, and no order but the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have the same sympathy for things American, without which it is impossible to obtain the things which America wants. The Daughters should be bound together as one family and love should be their guiding star. Mrs. McLean described a journey she had taken through New England and the middle West, and found the Daughters of the American Revolution respected and honored. She spoke in great appreciation of the endeavor of the local chapter to mark the battlefield in undying bronze in memory of the heroes gone before.

One of the Daughters then sang a stirring song entitled "Music in the Park," composed for the occasion by our regent, Mrs. Van Vliet. The audience then inspected the exhibits, of which there were over five hundred. They spoke volumes for Johnstown's wealth of historic souvenirs and ancient legacies. A special mark of attention was a Jewish silver cup descended to the oldest male child for over 400 years, a scarf over 200 years old, a beautiful collection of ivories, a table which formerly belonged to Washington, and another belonging to Sir William Johnson, an Egyptian collection and another from China and Japan. In a cabinet of choice articles were seen the hat and epaulets worn by Commodore Perry. And then there were the dolls. There were the society lady in rich dresses that Worth might have envied, the tailor made girl, hospital nurse, the baby, Quakeress, Esquimaux, school girl, the bridal party, artistically made from clothes pins, Miss Piper, the peanut Chinaman, linen thread dolls, needle book dolls, safety pin dolls, cooks, waiting maids and darkies. These giddy creatures were chaperoned by two dolls of mature age, one having arrived in this country from France about fifty years ago. During the latter part of the week a similar exhibition was given in Gloversville by the members of the chapter in that city.

The Daughters have reason to feel proud of the success of their undertaking and consider that much credit is due to their indefatigable regent, Mrs. Van Vliet.—JENNIE S. FOOTE, *Historian*.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The annual election of officers was held October 10th, in the rooms of the Iris Club, resulting in the election of the following: Regent, Miss Susan C. Frazer; vice-regent, Mrs. William Blackwood; recording secretary, Miss Grace M. Chittenden; treasurer, Mrs. Silas K. Eshleman; corresponding secretary, Miss M. Lou Rohrer; registrar, Miss Susan C. Holbrook; historian, Mrs. Arthur Boardman; board of managers, Miss Salome Burrowes, Miss Susan Walker, Mrs. J. B. Kinzer, Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner, Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton, Mrs. George N. Reynolds, Mrs. A. C. Kepler, Miss Elizabeth Gara, Mrs. J. W. Appel.—GRACE M. CHITTENDEN.

Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—Report of the Research Committee.

To Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes, Historian:

About eighteen months ago our regent, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, appealed very strongly to the chapter for the identification of the portraits of certain men distinguished in Revolutionary times which were painted by their contemporary, the artist, James Sharpless, for the families and friends of these men, and which were hanging in Independence Hall unnamed. A committee, with Mrs. John Van Kirk as chairman, was appointed for the work. While the task was regarded by experts as difficult, yet the committee started out to meet and overcome every obstacle that might be opposed to prevent the discovery of the identity of the men portrayed.

The first thing done was to have the superintendent of Independence Hall take three sets of photographs of the eight unknown portraits. One set was placed in the Pennsylvania historical society library, and received at a meeting of the council the interested attention of Mr. John C. Browne, Judge James F. Mitchell and Mr. Charles K. Hildeburn. These gentlemen have supported the committee throughout its efforts to name the portraits. For their kind patience and intelligent help grateful thanks are extended.

The historical library also has been most ready to respond to every wish of the committee in the way of finding books, engravings and portraits, and has done in fact any-

thing it could to assist. Seven of the eight portraits have been successfully verified and labelled.

In order of their finding, I mention first Colonel Isaac Smith, of New Jersey. He was colonel of first Hunterdon county militia regiment at the time of the battle of Trenton; leading physician of Trenton during all his mature life; he was judge of the supreme court of the state. After 1804 he was the president of the Trenton banking company, and the bank has a picture of him.

Second identification, Colonel William Few, born in Maryland; his father came to this country with William Penn. He was educated for the law. He served in the Revolutionary war as colonel and distinguished himself in several actions. He became surveyor general and presiding judge of the Richmond county court. In 1788 he was elected one of the first senators. He filled many important public positions.

General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was the third recognition. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney was a member of the first provincial congress of South Carolina in 1775, was first appointed by that body a captain of infantry, then promoted to major; assisted successfully to defend Fort Sullivan, became colonel in 1776; left the Carolinas to join Washington, to whom he was appointed aide-de-camp, participating in the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown. He was a man of rare qualifications and his life was a remarkable one.

On March 7, 1900, the research committee reported the identification of three of the Sharpless portraits hanging in Independence Hall. The committee wished to examine the reverse side of the pictures, and at a meeting of the museum committee obtained permission through the efforts of our regent, Mrs. C. C. Harrison. When the backs of the portraits were removed names and interesting matter were found on three. The committee found the name of Governor Thomas McKean, whose remarkable career as a statesman is well known in Philadelphia; on the second portrait was the name of General Samuel Smith, of Maryland, who was highly distinguished in the Revolutionary war, and was a close friend of General Washington. General Smith was also a politician of great ability, served gallantly in the War of 1812 and was

most energetic in the defense of Fort McHenry, on the occasion immortalized by Francis S. Key in his stirring lyric, "The Star Spangled banner." The original of the third portrait was Brigadier-general Phillip Van Courtland, of New York, a man renowned in history.

The seventh and last portrait identified is that of Brigadier-general Rufus Putnam. This last is an interesting and satisfactory discovery, since it silenced several authorities who maintained the portrait to be that of the Marquis de Lafayette. Our photograph of this portrait has become the most mutilated of the eight taken, because of its trips over continental Europe, Russia and through the United States. We discovered Rufus Putnam while we were investigating all the members of the Cincinnati Society. He was one of the founders of the order.

To Judge James F. Mitchell belongs the honor of identifying General Rufus Putnam, which he verified by several portraits in his collection. The remaining portrait is not entirely nameless, but the suggested name has not yet been verified.

The research committee has corrected the spelling of certain distinguished portraits hanging on the walls of Independence Hall, and given proper rank to eighteen Revolutionary officers.—MRS. LOUISE VAN KIRK, *Chairman*.

Bristol Chapter (Bristol, Rhode Island).—This chapter meets the second Monday of each month, from October to June. A half hour is devoted to the consideration of some historical subject, introduced by an original paper, by one of the members. The subjects have been: "Causes, direct and indirect, leading up to the Revolution," "Rhode Island's part in the Revolution," "The Battle of Long Island and campaign of the Autumn of '76," "The Northern Campaign," "Fox and Burke; their relations to the American colonies," "Stephen Hopkins, a character sketch," "Hugh Richmond, a romance."

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was observed on December 14, 1899, by services in the chapel of St. Michael's church, which was filled with an appreciative audience, including the local members of the Sons

of the American Revolution and of the Children of the American Revolution. The Rev. Dr. Locke, at the request of the regent, presided. The exercises were opened with the singing of "America," followed by prayer and a piano duet, by Miss Bennett and Mrs. Ransom. Then Dr. Locke introduced the orator of the occasion, making some pertinent and interesting remarks. He said, in substance, that our country has reason to be thankful for the many great men who have been divinely used in its history. Head and shoulders above them all stands one whom we delight to refer to as the father of his country. Dr. Locke then introduced Mr. Butterworth as one who, by his pen, had made his name a household word.

Mr. Butterworth said in part: "This country has always followed ideals; Roger Williams with his ideal of liberty of conscience; William Penn with the ideal that peace should accompany liberty of conscience; Samuel Adams refused to join an order of nobility, saying that God was the only king; lastly, Jefferson, with a new ideal of government. Washington had all these ideals. He wrote to Count Rochambeau: 'I believe the time is coming when all wars of conquest shall cease, that the human mind will become so enlightened that the only strife among nations will be to see which can do the most good.' Peace was Washington's ideal. The duty of America is to keep the principles upon which the country was founded, and no organization can do more to this end than the Daughters of the American Revolution."

After Mr. Butterworth's address, Mrs. Ransom and the Misses Cole rendered a vocal trio.

According to its usual custom the twenty-second of February was fittingly observed, the chapter being hospitably entertained by Mrs. Dunbar. Appropriate recitations and delightful music added to the enjoyment. After this followed a collation. American Beauty roses were distributed among the guests.

Bristol is one of the few towns in New England where the old custom of an oration on Fourth of July is retained. The Daughters, as usual, attended in a body.

The chapter's field day is the 29th of August, the anni-

versary of the battle of Rhode Island. The chapter was invited to meet at the summer home of Mrs. C. V. B. Ostrander. Miss Meade read a paper on Paul Jones, written by her father, the late Admiral Meade. This paper held the interested attention of her audience for an hour.

The chapter has a fund of fifty dollars towards a monument to be placed in the new state house in Providence to the memory of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. The chapter has one "real daughter."—A. B. MANCHESTER, *Historian*.

Texas State Conference.—At Dallas, Texas, October 12th there was a meeting at the auditorium of the Texas state fair, in answer to a call for a state conference by the state regent, Mrs. Sidney T. Fontaine. Delegates were present from three chapters—the George Washington, of Galveston; the Jane Douglas, of Dallas, and Mary Isham Keith, of Fort Worth; also Mrs. Harrison, of Fort Worth, state director of National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. In absence of the state regent, Mrs. John Lane Henry, regent of Jane Douglas chapter, presided; Mrs. W. B. Harrison acted as secretary. Mrs. Fontaine's report was read by Mrs. Thomas J. Groce. In closing she said:

"Our beloved George Washington Chapter of Galveston, owing to the great calamity which has visited our fair city, has been scattered, but so far as I can ascertain has not lost a single member. Many of them have lost their homes and all their earthly possessions and it will perhaps be months before the chapter will be united as in the beautiful days of the past. May our Heavenly Father, who in time of trouble is nearer than at other times, have them in his keeping. Galveston has been overwhelmed by calamity and has suffered such a blow as few cities have suffered and survived, but there is ample warrant for the belief that it will be rebuilt and that it will enter upon a fresh career of enterprise and usefulness, which will far surpass its former record.

"In conclusion, let me say that with nothing in my heart save love and sympathy for every Daughter of the American Revolution from Maine to Texas, and with the best interest of our order in this state at heart, I beg to resign the office of state regent, and I trust that you assembled regents and delegates will appoint my successor. My home in Galveston is uninhabitable, and having no settled habitation, I feel that it would be impossible for me to attend to the duties.

Thanking the daughters of Texas again and again for their universal kindness, I am faithfully and fraternally yours."

JULIA WASHINGTON FONTAINE.

The conference was unanimous in refusing to accept this resignation.

With her report Mrs. Fontaine sent a letter from Mrs. Roberts, state regent of Pennsylvania, stating the grief she felt for the Daughters of the American Revolution of Galveston, and urging to be allowed to place the matter before the state conference which would meet on October 7th. She was sure the result would be a substantial proof of the sympathy of the Pennsylvania sisters.

Two other regents have been appointed: Mrs. John H. Marshall, at Waco, and Mrs. Cone Johnson, at Tyler. Prospects are promising for a successful chapter at each place. The conference was harmonious and profitable. Resolutions of sympathy were extended to the George Washington Chapter, of Galveston, on account of the storm-swept condition of their beautiful city.—CORNELIA JANSON HENRY, *Historian*.

Ethan Allen Chapter (Middleburg, Vermont).—October 19th the chapter celebrated Yorktown day. Invitations were sent to the regents of the Vermont chapters to meet Vice-president General Mrs. Washington A. Roebling and the new state regent, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, of Brattleboro; a reception in their honor being given by Miss Katharine E. Wright, regent of the Ethan Allen Chapter.

In the afternoon Mrs. Roebling spoke in the interest of the Continental Hall and reports were given by Miss Wright, who gracefully welcomed; by Mrs. Ormsbee, of the Lake Dunmore Chapter; Mrs. Richardson, of the Green Mountain Chapter; Mrs. Botsford, of the Ormsby Chapter; Mrs. Rice, of the Heber Allen Chapter; Mrs. Cobb, of the Battleboro Chapter, and Mrs. Hazen, of the St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter. The evening program consisted of songs by Mrs. Hazen and a paper, "The Woman of the Revolution," by the historian of the Ethan Allen Chapter, Mrs. McGilton.—ALICE KING MCGILTON.

EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

The attention of all members of the society is called to the communication printed below. Full information is given concerning the annual report of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Smithsonian Institution and the conditions under which it is printed. It is particularly desired that the regents will notice what is required for the forthcoming report that the work of the chapters may be properly presented.

The congress of 1898 decided that the reports of the chapters should be sent to the assistant historian-general, to be ready for the Smithsonian report. The assistant historian sent out circulars that year to the chapters, asking for the reports. Comparatively few responded, so that the committee had to write personal letters to nearly all the chapter regents, requesting the necessary information. Chapters are earnestly requested to send their reports to the assistant historian, *each year*, without waiting to be asked; time and correspondence will be saved, and the necessary material will be on hand for the use of the chairman of the Smithsonian report committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—

In response to many inquiries, will you allow me to state that our society is required by its charter to "report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings." It is further required that "said secretary shall communicate to congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance." This is the authority upon which the making of these reports is based. It is the law, no more and no less. There is not a word said about the number of copies to be printed, nor is the society given a single copy by this law. It is simply printed.

The first report, issued in 1899, covered the time from

October 11, 1890, to October 11, 1897, and was known as senate document 164, 55th congress, 3d session. It had 129 pages and 34 plates, and sold at the printing office for 25 cents a copy.

The second report covers the time between October 11, 1897, and October 11, 1898, the period of the war work. It has 340 pages and 51 plates, and is known as senate document 425, 56th congress, 1st session. The price is yet unknown.

As I ordered 100 copies last summer, while the work was on press, I was anxious to know when they would be delivered, and how many would be printed. The reply of the printing office to my questions is given below:

“GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 27, 1900.*

MRS. GERTRUDE B. DARWIN, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MADAME: In answer to your letter of October 26, I have to say that of senate documents there are 1,682 copies printed, 600 copies of which are delivered in unbound form to the capitol, for the use of senators and representatives, and 1,082 copies are reserved for binding. Of this latter number, 500 copies are delivered to the superintendent of documents, for distribution to libraries.

A private individual is entitled to purchase, at the cost of printing, and ten per cent. added, copies of any publication, provided the order shall be filed with the public printer before the work goes to press.

Senate document, No. 425, 56th congress, first session, will be ready for delivery about the middle of November. Can not say what the cost of the 100 copies, ordered by you, will be, until the work has been completed.

Respectfully,

W. H. COLLINS,
Chief Clerk.”

It will be seen from the above that neither our society nor the Smithsonian Institution can have any copies for distribution. They can be secured only through members of congress, or by purchase. If the members of the society desire a larger edition, and gratuitous distribution of it, they must ask their representatives and their senators to pass a joint resolution which will provide for the issue of these reports in larger numbers, for the use of the society. Nothing less will secure the desired end.

It is now time for the third report, and it is being compiled. All chapters which have not already done so, are requested to send to me as soon as possible a report of their work since October 11, 1898. No list of officers or accounts of receptions are suitable for these reports. They should contain only an account of such work as may fairly be said to be of "national interest and importance," according to the terms of our charter. The erection of monuments, the giving of prizes, the collection of relics or historical libraries, the restoration of cemeteries or old manuscripts, the identification of Revolutionary graves, or the writing of books by members of the chapters—all these are suitable items for a report of this character. If possible, I desire to have photographs of all monuments mentioned, as they add so much to the beauty of the document when printed, and give the chapters a much fairer showing than words can do.

Very truly yours,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,

Treas. Gen. D. A. R. and Chairman Smithsonian Report Committee.

Attention is called to the department of Genealogical Notes and Queries and the conditions under which queries are inserted. Several communications await the fulfilment of these conditions, a strict compliance with which is necessarily insisted upon.

The space that can be given to "In Memoriam" is, of necessity, limited and the demand upon it is *great*. It is desirable that notices be inserted promptly. They should, therefore, be brief.

The men who fell in Perry's famous victory on Lake Erie are buried at Put-in-Bay. The ancient tree which spread its branches over their crumbling tombstones has been nearly destroyed by the buffeting storms. A bill will be introduced into congress this coming winter asking for an appropriation to build a suitable monument to mark the spot where these heroes rest.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"A bond of gratitude
Will lie on them and their posterity
To bear in mind their freedom came by thee."

—Roger Wolcott, b. 1679.

Contributors are requested to observe the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give the full name and address of the writer.
3. Write, with great plainness, names of persons and places.
4. In answering queries, always give the date of the magazine, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Enclose a two-cent stamp for each query, and a stamped envelope when any communication is to be forwarded.

Direct all communications to:

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

22. (3) LOOKER.—Othniel Looker, b. Oct. 4, 1757, was at battles of Long Island and White Plains, under Cols. Martin and Ogden. He settled in Ohio, and in 1814 was made governor. He married Pamela Clark, baptized Nov. 14, 1762, and they lived in Saratoga Co., N. Y., until 1805. Pamela was daughter of Henry^s (Henry^d, Richard^d, Richard^d, Richard^d, of the Mayflower) Clark, of Westfield, N. J., who married 1st Sabrah Deats (born Ross), married 2d, Mary Valentine, b. 1732. Henry Clark^d owned 184 acres of land, which extended over the mountain called Stony Hill, beyond Fellville.—H. C. of W.

27. HENRY.—"Stephen C. Henry, M. D., b. in Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 14, 1786, d. August 12, 1834, buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit." (Copied from tombstone in Lancaster, Pa., by Miss M. B. Clark, Lancaster, Pa.)

30. ZANE.—Elizabeth Zane, the daughter of William and Nancy Zane, was born in 1766, in a log cabin in Westmoreland Co., Va., where the town of Moorfield now is. She died at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 1828. She married 1st, Ephraim McLaughlin, a Scotchman, in 1786, at Wheeling, W. Va., and had five daughters: (1) Mary, married Mr. Hadsell; (2) Rebecca, married Mr. Brown; (3) Miriam,

married Mr. Morgan; (4) Sarah, married Mr. Paull; (5) Hannah, married Ebenezer Martin. She married 2d, Jacob Clark and had (6) Catherine, married Edward Thomas; (7) Ebenezer, married Hannah Heyward. She was sixteen years old when she carried the powder that saved Fort Henry. No memorial marks her grave.—T. H.

19. PERCIVAL. (Correction).—Timothy Percival was son of Capt. John Percival, 8th Co., 12 Reg., Colonial Wars, 1763. Was of East Haddam. A brother of Timothy, Dr. James Percival, was of Kensington Parish, Berlin. Hannah Whitmore was from Middletown.—M. K. H.

QUERIES.

31. WILLARD—HUBBARD.—Wanted, the parentage of Hannah Willard, born on Long Island, 1772. Married Solomon Hubbard, of Haddam, Conn. Her father was a shipbuilder, and was called captain. He had other daughters, named Sylvia, who married Mr. Lay, of western New York, and Phebe, who married Mr. Blotfell; also a son, William. To which branch of the Willard family did they belong?—F. H. L.

33. HEYWARD.—Information is desired of the descendants of Thomas Heyward, signer of the Declaration of Independence, from Georgia. Was the name afterward changed to Howard?—F. B. N.

34. CLARK.—Information is desired regarding the later life of Richard Clark, thirtieth signer of the Mayflower compact, or where correct data can be found. He is said to have gone to L. I. and from there to New Jersey, about 1641.—M. S. C.

35. HOOKS—HUNTER.—(1) Charles Hooks, of Bertie Co., N. C., son of Thomas and Anna Hooks, married Ann Hunter, of Duplin Co., N. C. The ancestry of Thomas and Ann is desired. Also the Revolutionary record of either branch of the family.

(2) HUNTER.—Ann Hunter, married, Nov. 15, 1796, Charles Hooks. She was daughter of Isaac and Priscilla Hunter. Wanted, the ancestry of Isaac and Priscilla.

(3) MAXWELL.—Wanted, the ancestry of Henry and Archibald Maxwell, who settled in Duplin Co., N. C. Archibald married Miss Dickson. Henry married Miss Evans, whose mother was a Hunter.

(4) HARRIS.—Wanted, the ancestry of William Harris, b. in Craven Co., N. C., June 2, 1774. He married 1st, Julia Fletcher. 2d, Sarah Coffee, sister of Gen. John Coffee. 3d, Mary Drew Alston, of Telfair Co., Ga.

(5) MONK.—Information is desired of the ancestors of Jacob Monk, who married Sarah Wilkinson. Had four children: Sarah, Joseph, John and James. Jacob Monk moved from Bertie Co. to Duplin Co., N. C.—D. H.

36. ORNE—REVERE.—Wanted, the ancestry of Sarah (Sally) Orne 1st wife of Paul Revere. She was born April 7, 1736.—A. R. W.

37. STEVENS—HIGGINS.—I should like to obtain the ancestry of Keziah Stevens, who married, 1775, Jesse Higgins, of Haddam, Conn.—S. J. H.

NOTES.

NOTE 3. 29. A comparatively small force was stationed at Horse-neck during the years 1778-1782. In that time many transfers of officers and men were made. A camp was arranged at Redding, Conn., a few miles north of Horseneck, and detachments were occasionally sent out to watch the enemy, who were making depredations along the Sound. In the latter part of Feb., 1779, Tryon made a raid upon Fairfield and Greenwich, and at this time occurred the famous ride of Gen. Putnam down the stone steps at Horseneck. Among those who were in the detachment at or near Horseneck in 1779 were Gen. Israel Putnam, Gen. Samuel Parsons, Capt. David Leavenworth, Major David Humphreys, Lieut. Asa Henman, Lieut. David Spencer, Ensign David Camp, Sergt. Ebenezer Lacy, Sergt. Isaac Johnson, Sergt. Thomas Cimbly, Sergt. Elijah Hecock, Corp. Henry Wakeley, Corp. William Osborn, Corp. Elijah Henman, Corp. Daniel Platt, Samuel Leavitt, &c. In 1780 Col. Levi Wells, Capt. Walter Hyde, Capt. Lay, Capt. Bissell, Corp. Marsh, Corp. Fowler, Sergt. Kent, Sergt. Stevens, Sergt. Hatch, Sergt. Wallace, Sergt. Putnam. Most of the above were taken prisoners with Col. Wells, Dec. 10, 1780, near Horseneck. In 1781 Gen. David Waterbury, Major Samuel Waterbury were stationed at Horseneck part of the year. In 1782 Lieut. Joseph Whitney, Capt. Abner Granger, Ensign Joseph Cutler were stationed there, and there were sent from Tolland, in that year, William Barnard, John Haskell, Edy Hatch, Charles de Wolf, Abner Johnson, John Lathrop.—L. B. N.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, arrived in New York on the "New York," October 27th. She was met at the pier by a delegation of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter. They presented her with a superb bunch of American Beauty roses tied with red, white and blue ribbons, lettered in gold "Mrs. Daniel Manning, Welcome Home."

That sentiment is echoed by thirty thousand Daughters, from the lakes to the gulf, from Maine to Alaska, "Mrs. Daniel Manning, Welcome Home."

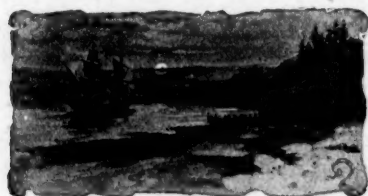
Hezekiah Butterworth has an article in this issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE which will be read with interest by all. He is the author of Zig-Zag Journeys, Great Composers, The Knight of Liberty, In the Boyhood of Lincoln, Songs of History, and many other books. He is best known for his long connection as editor of The Youth's Companion, that paper so dear not only to the children, but to the adults of this generation. A single copy was treasured by our soldiers in Manila and passed from hand to hand till it had been read by every man in the regiment.

Miss Floretta Vining, a brilliant Daughter of the American Revolution in Massachusetts, is one of the editors of the Duxbury "Standard," a bright weekly paper published at Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. The whole round of human interest is considered in its pages—politics, religion and law. Local affairs and affairs of state are ably handled. She claims descent from Mayflower Pilgrim and Puritan magistrate. She has ancestry to be proud of and she lives up to it.

Mrs. Ida Eckert-Lawrence, an American poet and author of "Day Dreams," is a member of the Ursula Wolcott Chap-

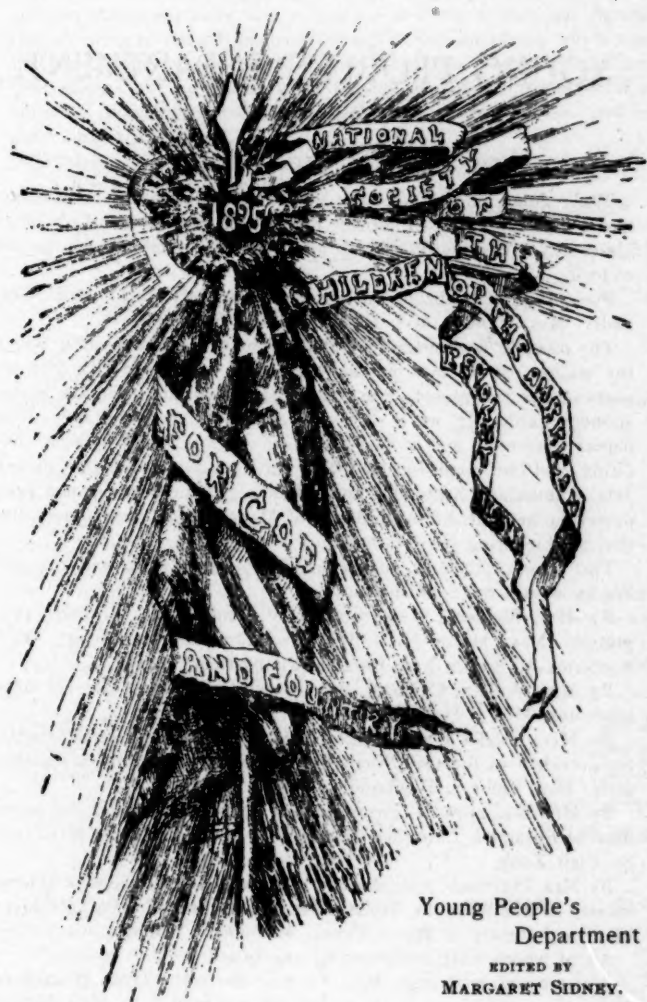
ter. She was one of the Ohio commissioners to the Paris exposition appointed by Governor Nash. She gave an address before the international congresses in Paris on "The American Woman in Literature." She treated the subject in a complete and masterly manner. The French press devoted much time to a discussion of its merits and it was agreed that the address was one of the brightest and best given before the congresses.

It may be perhaps of interest to know that Sarah Jenkins, sister of that Seth, who was one of the founders of Hudson, New York, an account of whom appeared in the September issue of the the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, has many descendants among the Daughters of the American Revolution. She married Samuel Gardner, and with her husband constituted one of the twenty families who went from Nantucket with Seth and Thomas Jenkins in 1787. The maternal grandfather of these founders of Hudson was own cousin to Benjamin Franklin.



1620.

"They steered by stars the elder shipmen knew,
And laid their courses where the currents draw
Of ancient wisdom channelled deep in law,
The undaunted few
Who changed the O'd World for the New."



WAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

Young People's
Department

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1900.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, October 4th, at ten o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Lothrop, national president; Mrs. Field, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Heth and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The reports of the vice-president in charge of organization and the corresponding secretary were read and approved. Sixteen application papers were read, and of these fourteen were accepted without condition, and two conditionally. The registrar announced that during July, August and September thirty-four application papers had been passed by her, the National Board of Management having given her that power during those months.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names for confirmation:

By Mrs. Slocumb, state director of Connecticut, for state promoters: Mrs. Maria H. Lilly, New London, Connecticut; Mrs. Frederick M. Smith, New London, Connecticut.

By Mrs. William C. Story, state director of New York, for state promoter; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman.

By Mrs. Estella Hatch Weston, state director of Massachusetts, for president of the Old North Bridge Society, Concord, Massachusetts: Mrs. Nellie S. Raymond.

By Mrs. Katherine D. Putnam, state director of Kansas, for president of Susannah Lawrence Society, ———, Kansas: Mrs. Inez St. Clair Zook.

By Mrs. Harrison, state director of Texas, for president of a local society in San Antonio, Texas: Mrs. James French. For president of a local society in Waco, Texas: Mrs. D. C. Bolinger.

All of whom were confirmed by the board.

A letter was read from Mrs. Fowler, director for the District of Columbia, announcing to the board the resignation of Miss Pierce, president of the Red, White and Blue Society, and that of Miss Drowne, president of the Nelly Custis Society.

The name Monticello was confirmed for a society in Jefferson City, Missouri.

The national president, who was also a vice-president and dele-

gate of the Washington Statue Association, gave a most interesting account of the exercises which occurred at Paris in July last, during the unveiling of the statues of Washington and Lafayette, which was listened to with great pleasure by the board, our honored vice-president, Mrs. Field, having been the originator of the movement for a statue of Washington to be presented to the French nation, and its most ardent worker.

There being no further business the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

National Society Children of the American Revolution.

Treasurer's Report, October 1 to 31, 1900.

October 1st—
Balance, \$56 36

Receipts.

October 1st to 31st—
From fees, \$21 75
From charters, 6 00
From badges, 7 00
From certificates, 2 00
..... 36 75

Total expended, \$93 11
..... 2 62

On hand, \$90 49
Corson mortgage note, 1,000 00
Savings Bank, invested, 300 00

\$1,390 49

Expenditures.

October 4th—
Mrs. Alexander, vice-president (postage and stationery), \$2 02
Revenue stamps (Treasurer), 10

October 12th—
Stamps (Treasurer), 50

Total, \$2 62

VIOLET BLAIR JANIN,
Treasurer.

VALENTINE HOLT SOCIETY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
 By land or sea from the town to-night,
 Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
 Of the North Church tower as a signal light—
 One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
 And I on the opposite shore will be
 Ready to ride and spread the alarm
 Through every Middlesex village and farm,
 For the country folk to be up and to arm."

—Paul Revere's Ride.

It brings Revolutionary times close to this busy work-a-day world when we find as an officer of a youthful society of patriots a great-great-grandson of the man who hung out the lantern for Paul Revere just before he made that memorable ride which Longfellow has so beautifully and rhythmically described. Among the officers of the Valentine Holt Society of the Children of the American Revolution is Howard E. Ruggles, treasurer. Howard is the great-great-grandson of Robert Newman, sexton of Christ's church (Old North), Boston, who watched from the tower the movements of the British and hung the lanterns for Paul Revere in the North church tower on that memorable April 18, 1775, "one, if by land, and two, if by sea."

But the Valentine Holt Society was not organized in commemoration of the deeds of Revolutionary men. When a society of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was organized in San Francisco four years ago the name chosen for the society was that of one of the boy heroes of those trying times. One of the direct descendants of Valentine Holt, Helen A. Hallowell, submitted his name as the one by which the society should be known, and the selection was chosen by unanimous consent as being most appropriate.

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was founded by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts, who presented her plan to the Daughters of the American Revolution on February 22, 1895. This plan was so well received, the whole matter of organization being given into her hands, that on April 5th the Children's Society was organized by Mrs. Lothrop at Washington, District of Columbia, and since that beginning has grown until it has ramifications all over the Union. In 1896 the first society was organized on the Pacific Coast with Mrs. A. S. Hubbard as president, and under the auspices of Mrs. Leland Stanford, Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, Mrs. William Alvord, Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, the Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, George C. Perkins, Colonel A. S. Hubbard, Martin Kellogg, L. L. D., Berkeley; H. O. Collins, of

Los Angeles; Daniel Cleveland, of San Diego, and Colonel J. C. Currier, as promoters for California.

In accordance with the desire of the national president many local societies are named in honor of children who rendered service in the Revolutionary struggle, and the one established in San Francisco chose the name of Valentine Holt, a boy who at the age of 13 was noted for his bravery and fearlessness in aiding the cause of the American patriots. Captain Benjamin Farnham selected Valentine as his courier and dispatch bearer, a position which is usually given to men of mature age.

The brave little lad, at the age when most children are afraid to go abroad after nightfall, went all alone to Danbury, Connecticut, where he joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Tupper. Colonel Tupper sent him with a dispatch to Adams, Massachusetts, and thence to Wilton, New Hampshire. On this journey he barely escaped capture by the British, but, having delivered his message, he fell in with Captain Goff's company, marching out to meet General Burgoyne, and went with them in order that he might reach home safely. He fought in the battle of Bennington, and after this, there being much danger from the presence of Indians, he did not again reach Captain Farnham's command until five days after the surrender of Burgoyne. The intrepid youth continued with the army until he was honorably discharged in 1780, as he was nearing his seventeenth birthday—still but a boy. In the contemplation of this brave little figure in blue and buff, with panting horse and flying hair and a childish heart that must have turned over and stood still with fear—fear equally of British red coats or American redskins—there is nothing but good for American children, especially in these latter days of talked-of Anglo-American alliance.

In order to bring together the little ones who are descended from Revolutionary parents, letters were addressed to the members of the orders of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution asking for their co-operation and explaining the objects of the new society. It was desired to unite all children of America of both sexes, provided they descended in direct line from patriotic ancestors who helped to plant or perpetuate this country in the colonial or Revolutionary wars, or in any other way. These children are eligible from birth until the age of 18 for girls and 21 for boys, at which age they become Daughters or Sons of the Revolution.

The objects of the society are all patriotic, the constitution reading:

We take as objects of the society to work for: First, the acquisition of knowledge of American history, so that we may understand and love our country better, and then any patriotic work that will help us to that end, keeping a constant endeavor to influence all other children and youth to the same purpose. To help save the

places made sacred by the American men and women who forwarded American independence; to find out and to honor the lives of children and youth of the colonies and of the American Revolution; to promote the celebration of all patriotic anniversaries; to place a copy of the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic documents in every place appropriate for them; to hold our American flag sacred above every other flag on earth; in short, to follow the injunctions of Washington, who in his youth served his country, till we can perform the duties of good citizens. And to love, uphold and extend the institutions of American liberty and patriotism and the principles that made and saved our country that we may grow up into good citizens with a love and understanding of the principles of our ancestors.

Under these patriotic influences the Valentine Holt Society was born, and it has grown until it has enrolled a membership of seventy-seven, with sixty-one now active. The badge of the society is a beautiful representation of an American eagle, in gold, holding the American flag in proper colors. Surrounding this is a scroll in blue enamel, upon which are the words in gold "Children of the American Revolution." One of the members of the Valentine Holt Society has been honored by the national society and has been presented with a bronze medal carrying on the obverse the badge of the society, and surrounding this a wreath of bay. The reverse side bears this inscription:

Presented to
LOUIS DORR,
Company H, First California Volunteers,
For His Sacrifice and Service
In Devotion to His Country
As a Volunteer
By the
National Society of the Children
Of the American Revolution,
Of Which He Is
An Honored Member.
—Spanish-American War.—

While this individual record of patriotism has been fittingly recognized by the national society, the Valentine Holt has received commendation for their patriotic work, and on February 22, 1897, the society was awarded the "ribbon of distinction" by the national society for special patriotic work. On June 13, 1896, Francis I. and Constance N. Fairchild, of Cape Rouge, Québec, Canada, were elected to honorary membership of the Valentine Holt Society. On October 9, 1897, the society presented, with appropriate ceremonies, an American flag to the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind,

at Berkeley. On March 5, 1898, the society contributed \$50 to the National Mary Washington Memorial Association, constituting the president, Mrs. Hubbard, a life member thereof, and presenting her with a gold medal certificate of membership. On April 25, 1898, Isabel Dennison, the first member of the society on the Pacific Coast, contributed to the Red Cross fund the first dollar given to this object by the children of California, and, later, the Valentine Holt Society gave \$50 to this fund. In 1898 each member who performed special service toward helping the soldiers or sailors of the Spanish-American war, received as a gift from Mrs. Lothrop, the national president, a beautiful certificate in red, blue and gilt, in recognition of such service. In the same year the society gave \$150 to the monument to Lafayette, America's gift to France. Each year the society takes up some patriotic object, for which funds are collected, the members selecting the annual object by vote.

Meetings are held once a month at the homes of the various members, and after the regular business is over a social session is held, with musical and literary exercises. During the present year these meetings are presided over by the following officers: Mrs. A. S. Hubbard, president; Shirley C. Walker, vice-president; Carmel M. Ostrom, recording secretary; Trezevant Cleveland, corresponding secretary; Howard E. Ruggles, treasurer; Flora M. Walton, registrar; Ruth C. Mitchell, historian; Otis McAllister, color bearer; Martin C. Walton, organist; Ethel M. Stealey, custodian of the scrap book.

The society is composed of the following members: Isabel Dennison, Leonidas Dennison, Jennie Stanford Lathrop, Edward Richter Polhemus, Phoebe W. Painter, Lizzie D. Painter, Elizabeth M. Moores, Charles B. Moores, Helen Augusta Hallowell, Gertrude Holt Lofthouse, Mary Alvord Keeney, Charles C. Keeney, Helen Madeline Keeney, Innes Spottis Keeney, Herbert Ross Baker, Leavitt Baker, Helen Baker, Dorothy Baker, Louis Dorr, Elsie Dorr, Flora M. Walton, Martin C. Walton, Eloise Norville Scoville, William H. Jouett, John H. Jouett, Elsie Tallant, John D. Tallant, Harold S. Warren, Harry Augustus Weihe, Blanche Merry Du Bois, Ethel M. Crocker, William Willard Crocker, Ruth Comfort Mitchell, Edith Beck, Helen Victoria Crocker, Stanislaus Auguste Charles Adolphe Hubert William Poniatowski, Hermina Gardner Lathrop, Florence H. Du Bois, Marion E. Du Bois, Trezevant Cleveland, Harriette Wing Moulton, Otis McAllister, Albert G. Raisch, Ethel M. Stealey, Howard E. Ruggles, Carmel Mercedes Ostrom, Charles Douglas Yelverton Ostrom, Ynid R. Ostrom, Florence M. Bailey, Margaret Bruce Brown, Shirley C. Walker, Eugenie Learned Tully, Jasper W. L. Tully, Georgie Elizabeth Mayhew, William Worth Mayhew, Harold Townley Walker, Jonathan Harris Harold, E. Bishop Harold, Elizabeth Sears Harold, Elsie Hilton Cross.

Honorary members: Francis I. Fairchild, Constance N. Fairchild.

"LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN OF '76," BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mrs. S. V. White, of 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, entertained the society "Little Men and Women of '76," Children of the American Revolution, at her home on Friday afternoon, November the second. The society was formed four years ago, and every year Mrs. White entertains the members on the occasion of the annual meeting.

The national president, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, was present this year, as in previous ones, which makes the fifth occasion upon which she has honored the society by coming on from Concord, Massachusetts, to attend the meeting. She made an address on "Progress," and gave many suggestions for the new year of work.

Mrs. George P. Lawton, president of the Bemis Heights Society, of Saratoga, was also present, and spoke enthusiastically of the work, calling attention again to the prize of a twenty dollar gold piece offered by her society to the member gaining the largest contribution to the fund for the monument to the prison ship martyrs.

It has been decided to form senior and junior branches of the society, all over twelve years being considered seniors. The officers for the coming year are:

President, Mrs. Franklin W. Hopkins, 210 Columbia Heights.

Vice-president, Mrs. G. R. Butler, 229 Gates avenue.

Treasurer, Miss Antoinette R. Butler.

Secretary, Mr. John C. Giles, Jr., Newkirk avenue.

Registrar, Wm. L. Long, Flatbush.

Color bearer, Stephen V. Hopkins.

The "Little Men and Women of '76" are again fortunate in receiving the ribbon offered to the "Banner Society" of New York state by the state director, Mrs. Wm. C. Story.

The society raised the largest sum of money for the proposed monument to the "Martyrs of the Prison Ships." During the Spanish-American war they led the entire United States (Children of the American Revolution), in war relief work and received the ribbon of honor in consequence. After a very handsome collation and a social hour the society adjourned

JOHN C. GILES, JR.,
Secretary.

We hope the societies will remember the objects to work for this year: The Continental Memorial Hall Fund, and the Monument for Prison Ship Martyrs. The Bemis Heights Society of Saratoga, offer a prize of a twenty dollar gold piece to the member sending the largest contribution to the latter fund.



IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. HANNAH PHILIPS-STILLE-EACHES, "a real daughter," born April 6, 1802, died March 17, 1900. She lived nearly a century, within a few miles of Valley Forge, where her father, Lieut. Josiah Philips, of the Pennsylvania line, rendered valuable service. Mrs. Eaches was the first "real daughter" enrolled from her state, and wore the insignia with devotion. To the last day of a hallowed old age, not one blot was upon her escutcheon of a pure life, spent in the service of her Lord. She was intellectually strong, robust in body and devout in spirit. The earliest known ancestors of this noble woman, in both branches, lie in peaceful Vincent cemetery, the church nearby being the meeting place of the Philips family every year, in August. She has always been a lover of her land with an intelligent love. Chester County Chapter honored her in life and hold her memory in loving remembrance. They decorated her with the society insignia, they remembered each birthday, and sent an appropriate testimonial for "the last sad rites."—MARY I. STILLE, *Historian*.

MRS. PHOEBIE JANE (SAWYER) COVELL, widow of Stanley Covell, died in Portland, Maine, July 23, 1900, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Covell was born in Portland and was the daughter of Thomas Sawyer, of Falmouth, Maine, who served in the war of the Revolution.

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has seen fit to remove from us another member of this society.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, do sincerely mourn the loss of Mrs. Covell, who was deeply interested in the society, although confined to her home for more than thirty years.

Resolved, That in her death our chapter has lost another of our eight "real daughters," and while we tender to her family our sympathy, her loss to this chapter is second only to kindred.—MRS. M. A. ROBINSON.

MRS. JAMES GIFFORD, member of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, died at Hudson, New York, July 16, 1900.

WHEREAS, We, the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, desire to express our sorrow over the death of one of our members, and to show our respect for her memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, With feelings of deep sorrow we record the death of Mrs. James Gifford. Gracious and genial in her manners, sympathetic and kindly in her social relations, her lovely character endeared her to all.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to her family and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them.

MRS. NANCY MARIA BOSWORTH FIFE was born in Hudson, New York, June 16, 1817, the child of Leaming and Elizabeth (Parsons) Bosworth, of English descent. They came to Wilmington in 1823. She was married to James Fife, May 5, 1859. When death came, on August 22, 1900, one of the most beautiful lives our community has known came to its close. Mrs. Nancy Bosworth Fife was a charter member of the George Clinton Chapter, tracing her lineage from Captain David Parsons, of Connecticut. With sorrowing hearts because of the loss of an honored and revered member, the chapter would offer this tribute to her memory:

Mrs. Fife felt a laudable pride in her connection with the patriotic generation which won our independence. The loyal spirit of her Revolutionary ancestors burned brightly in her memory, and she always evinced enthusiastic interest in the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was regarded as a beloved associate, a wise counselor, an elder sister, with the beauty of age blended with the happiness of youth. Her name is inscribed on the hearts of her associates, and her memory is perpetuated in the George Clinton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.—ALTHEA MOORE SMITH, *Historian*.

MRS. ELIZABETH SHERMAN REESE.—

WHEREAS, In the evening of a life well spent, Elizabeth Sherman Reese, by the will of Providence, has been called from us at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years; and

WHEREAS, The deceased gave to this chapter for its title and distinguishing mark, the honored name she bore; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death this chapter has sustained a loss irreparable, her children a loving and devoted mother, and her friends and the community an example of true womanhood, of saintly virtue and of noble Christian character. In her veins ran the blood of American patriots, soldiers and statesmen, men who in peace were high in the nation's councils, as in war they were strong and valiant in its defense.

Resolved, That we hereby extend our condolences to the mem-

bers of her stricken family, especially to Mrs. M. M. Granger, who is our honored state regent.—MARY FRANCES MUMAUGH, *Secretary*.

MRS. LUCY MACKENZIE.—The Batimore Chapter records with sorrow the early death of our beloved member and registrar, who, after weeks of patient suffering, has entered into her heavenly rest. In her death we have lost a loyal member, a woman of gentle Christian character, who was in sympathy with the aims of this society, and whose ability as an officer will long be cherished.

MRS. CAROLINE MILLER.—Died October 14, 1900. Once more our fraternal chain has been broken and the dread messenger has summoned one of our beloved members, Mrs. Caroline Miller. We, as a chapter, desire to express our appreciation of her lovely Christian character. Taken from a wide circle of friends, and the center of a hospitable home, only those who knew her best understood her many kind, unselfish acts, and we, the Baltimore Chapter, express our profound sympathy to her daughter upon whom so heavy a bereavement has fallen.—MARY C. BEASLEY, *Historian*.

MRS. ELIZABETH BEECHER FULLER, wife of General Henry W. Fuller, and a member of the Chicago Chapter, died May 7, 1900.

MRS. LENA CHITTENDEN ISOM, wife of William H. Isom, of Kenilworth, Illinois, and member of Chicago Chapter, died in the summer, 1900.—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, *Historian*.

MRS. MARY McDOWELL CLARK.—

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has removed our beloved member, Mrs. Mary McDowell Clark; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Jane Douglass Chapter extend love and sympathy to the son bereft of a mother's counsel and guidance, and to the devoted sister, who mourns the loss of that companionship which has been her inspiration.

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Clark this chapter has lost one of its charter members, whose beautiful character and patriotic zeal have contributed to its success, and that we each feel her loss as a personal bereavement.

MRS. ANNA WILLISTON, wife of Dr. L. A. Sherman, professor of the English language and literature in the University of Nebraska, died August 5, 1900.

MRS. ANNABELLE WINCHESTER, widow of Michael Winchester, died September 25, 1900.

Mrs. Sherman became a member of the Deborah Avery Chapter May 21, 1900. Mrs. Winchester assisted in organizing the chapter and was its first registrar. Memorial services were held by the chapter at the home of Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, October 5th.



A study for clubs and literary societies. *SOUTH AMERICA, A Popular Illustrated History of Liberty in the Andean Republics.* By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH. Published by Doubleday & McClure Co., New York. \$2.00.

This book, for popular reading, is well adapted to the use of clubs, societies and schools, who would study the Andean heroes and Bolivia's plans for the perpetual peace for the American world. South America is the new land of opportunity. The book pictures the heroic Creoles in their struggles for unity and peace in the lands of the Southern Cross. The Buffalo Pan-American Exposition of 1901 makes a study of South American heroes and opportunities at this time particularly interesting.

YEAR BOOKS received during the month: Catharine Greene Chapter, Xenia, Mrs. William M. Wilson, regent; George Clinton Chapter, Wilmington, Ohio, Mrs. J. W. Wire, regent; Fort Findlay Chapter, Findlay, Ohio, Mrs. George H. Phelps, regent; Elizabeth Sherman Reese Chapter, Lancaster, Ohio, Mrs. Elizabeth Wynkoop Maccracken, regent; Mahoning Chapter, Youngstown, Ohio, Mrs. James L. Botsford, regent; Cincinnati Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio, Mrs. John A. Murphy, regent; Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, Mrs. Ida Carey Burns, regent.

These year books abound in interesting matter, containing the historical programs, lists of members and their committees, and often the names of the Revolutionary ancestors with short sketches of their history.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, 1775-1783.—Ethan Allen Weaver, of Philadelphia, announces that he has consented to prepare for publication a history of the part taken by Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in the Revolutionary war.

The book will contain a reprint of the minutes of the county committee of safety from 1774 to 1777; extracts from the diaries of the Moravian Churches at Bethlehem and Nazareth; muster rolls, lists of pensioners, and other material never before published; biographical sketches and portraits of civil and military officers of the county; interesting maps, and engravings of historic buildings.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1900.

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Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

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(Term of office expires 1901.)

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New Jersey,	Miss E. ELLEN BATCHELLER, Somerville.
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New York,	Mrs. SAMUEL VERPLANCK, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
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North Dakota,	Mrs. S. A. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
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Wisconsin,	Mrs. JAMES SIDNEY PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into

local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If *not* accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1900.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, October 3, 1900.

Members present: Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters; Mrs. George M. Sternberg, vice-president general, District of Columbia; Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, vice-president general, Indiana; Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, vice-president general, New York; Mrs. William P. Jewett, vice-president general, Minnesota; Mrs. J. A. T. Hull, vice-president general, Iowa; Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, vice-president general, Virginia; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president general, New York; Mrs. William A. Smoot, chaplain general; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, corresponding secretary general; Miss Susan Rivi re Hetzel, registrar general; Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, treasurer general; Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, historian general; Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, librarian general; Mrs. Dennis Eagan, state regent of Florida, and Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain general.

A letter was read from the recording secretary general expressing her regret at being absent from the October meeting,—the first from which she has been absent during her entire term of office,—and respectfully submitted the request that the official stenographer represent her in the reading of the minutes, the report of the recording secretary and whatever correspondence comes within that department. This request was granted by the board.

The corresponding secretary general stated that it was her duty to announce (in the absence of the recording secretary general, who was unable to attend the meeting owing to illness), that as the president general was still absent in Europe, nominations for the chair were in order.

Miss Forsyth moved that Mrs. Sternberg be requested to take the chair. Mrs. Sternberg begged to decline on account of the probability of being called away before the close of the session.

Upon motion of Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Fairbanks was elected to the chair.

Reports of officers were called.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board: My report for the summer months is somewhat brief, as the pressure of work is necessarily diminished during the warm weather.

After the special meeting of the board, June 6th, we found it necessary to give some attention to the matter of the nurses' certificates which had been sent out by order of the national board, many certificates having been returned for correct address, owing to change of residence, etc. Communication with Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, at the war department, furnished us with the addresses desired. The papers of my office have been carefully filed and all correspondence promptly attended to.

In accordance with instructions of the board at the special meeting of June 6th, I wrote to the president general a note of congratulation on her safe arrival in Europe, sending the best wishes of the board for a pleasant summer.

My correspondence with Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, in regard to the drawing for magazine cover has brought from that firm a very good drawing, which I will submit later for your consideration.

In spite of serious illness, I have endeavored to sign the certificates of membership and charters, so as not to impede the work of the other departments, and am now happy to report that I have signed all up to date. Number of letters and postals written, 175.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Upon request, the report of the corresponding secretary general

was deferred until the afternoon session, and the report of the registrar general followed.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 390; applications on hand verified, awaiting dues, 88; applications on hand unverified, 22. "Real daughters" presented for membership, 7. Badge permits issued, 236. Resignations, 111; deaths, 32; dropped, 30.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General.

It was moved and carried that the applications be accepted and the recording secretary general instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

Announcement was made that in accordance with the instructions of the national board, the ballot had been cast for the new applicants presented in the report of the registrar general and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the national society.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam Chairman and Ladies of the National Board of Management: It is with regret that I present the resignation of Mrs. Francis E. Warren, state regent of Wyoming. Mrs. Warren has done splendid work throughout the state, but her health has broken down, and for this reason she has been obliged to resign the office.

The following resignations of chapter regents are presented for acceptance: Mrs. Emma G. Allen, Estherville, Iowa; Mrs. Hattie S. Draper, Mandan, North Dakota; Miss Hattie E. Briggs, Penn Yan, New York, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Halsey, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Annie E. Boyd, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Julia M. Dorris, of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, resigned prior to the term of office of the present incumbent, but the resignations were never received. Notice of their having been sent was lately received, and herewith they are presented for acceptance.

The following regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. John Gaines, Hot Springs, Arkansas; Mrs. William D. Reeves, Helena, Arkansas; Mrs. Mary K. Hadaway, Prophetstown, Illinois; Mrs. Abigail D. Hawkins, Brazil, Indiana; Mrs. S. B. Brown, Fort Wayne, Indiana; Mrs. N. Adaline Machan, LaGrange, Indiana; Mrs. Caroline M. Hayes, Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Mrs. Sarah E. J. Bozeman, Poseyville, Indiana; Mrs. Kate K. Stormont, Princeton, Indiana; Mrs. S. Frances Cory Major, Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Flora R. Frazer, Warsaw, Indiana; Mrs. Mary G. Edmunds, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chandler, Machias, Maine; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Milliken, Cherryfield, Maine; Mrs. William S. Linton, Saginaw, Michigan; Mrs. Lou Alice Gale, St. Cloud, Minnesota; Mrs. Henrietta P. Durant, Stillwater, Minnesota; Mrs. Inez F. H.

Clark, Nevada, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie S. Cline, Minden, Nebraska; Mrs. Persis C. Chase, Lancaster, New Hampshire; Miss Clara H. M. Goss, Pittsfield, New Hampshire; Mrs. Adelaide C. Waldron, Farmington, New Hampshire; Miss Emma Harrington, Albion, New York; Mrs. Adelaide Harrington, Lyons, New York; Mrs. Margaret Sloan, New York, New York; Mrs. Maria D. B. M. Cox, Oyster Bay, New York; Mrs. George B. Sloan, Oswego, New York; Mrs. Katharine Spalding, Saugerties, New York; Mrs. Helen F. Newman, Watkins, New York; Miss May M. Broadfoot, Fayetteville, North Carolina; Mrs. Katharine E. Marshall, Sidney, Ohio; Mrs. Florence B. Campbell, Ironton, Ohio; Mrs. Mary C. Woodward, Franklin, Ohio; Mrs. Clara H. Hogg, Cadiz, Ohio; Mrs. Ellen S. K. Waddill, Cheraw, South Carolina; Mrs. Harriet N. Oliver, Huron, South Dakota; Mrs. Annie D. Davis, Harriman, Tennessee; Mrs. Louella S. Vincent, Stephenville, Texas; Mrs. Miriam F. Gill, Paris, Texas; Mrs. Emma W. Patrick, Denison, Texas; Miss Harriet E. Fullam, Ludlow, Vermont; Mrs. Harvey J. Bamford, Plymouth, Wisconsin; Mrs. George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances L. Dunham, DePere, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lucy E. Morris, Berlin, Wisconsin; Mrs. Annie C. A. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mrs. Belle L. Wing, Kewanee, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary E. T. Cline, Hudson, Wisconsin.

The following chapter regents have been appointed through their respective state regents: Mrs. Henrietta Hubbard Talbot, Phoenix, Arizona; Mrs. Kate Offut Kinkad, Shelbyville, Kentucky; Mrs. Frances Ann Carothers, Bardstown, Kentucky; Miss Anna V. Day, Beatrice, Nebraska; Miss Ella Francis Pike, Epping, New Hampshire; Mrs. Daphne Taylor Fay, Malone, New York; Miss Julia Maria Haynes, Fremont, Ohio; Miss Louise Bogy, Bonham, Texas; Mrs. R. Robertson Johnson, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Emma Warren Shores, Ashland, Wisconsin. Also reappointment of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Langworthy, Seward, Nebraska, and Miss Lucie Margaret Bill, Carrington, North Dakota.

Charter applications issued, 13.

Charters issued, 12; "Thomas Jefferson," Atlanta, Georgia; "Sarah Williams Danielson," Killingly, Connecticut; "Betty Washington Lewis," Fredricksburg, Virginia; "Lucy Sprague Tracy," Big Rapids, Michigan; "St. Asaph," Danville, Kentucky; "Francis Shaw," Anamosa, Iowa; "DeShon," Boone, Iowa; "Rochelle," Rochelle, Illinois; "Mary Fullen Percival," Van Buren, Arkansas; "Tunkhannock," Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania; "Anne Frisby Fitzhugh," Bay City, Michigan; "Esther Reed," Spokane, Washington.

Letters written, 182.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD.

October 3, 1900.

Report accepted.

After the reading of this report at 11.20 a. m. it was moved and carried to go into a committee of the whole.

At 11.55 the committee arose and the regular business of the board was resumed.

Upon motion, the report of the V. P. G. O. was accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, April 30—May 31, 1900.

CURRENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand, April 30, 1900, (\$20,489.16, less \$1,901.31, transferred to Paris Exposition fund),	\$18,587 85
Annual dues (\$1,563.00, less \$93.00, refunded), ...	\$1,470 00
Initiation fees (\$325.00, less \$1.00, refunded), ...	324 00
Commission in sales of stationery,	20 68
New certificate,	1 00
Life certificate,	5 00
Blanks,	70

Actual income of the month, \$1,821 38

Total cash receipts of current fund, \$20,409 23

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

Office expenses for May, General Office,	\$30 00	
Rent for May,	139 50	
4,000 stamped envelopes,	86 40	
Photographing wreath on Miranda's tomb,	6 00	
Curator's salary for May,	75 00	
Indexer's salary for May,	50 00	
Office supplies,	16 85	
		403 75
Clerical service, Recording Secretary General, ..	\$100 00	
Office supplies, " " " ..	9 45	
		109 45
Postage on application blanks, Cor. Sec. Gen.,	\$10 00	
Stationery, " " "	6 38	
Clerical service, " " "	50 00	
		66 38
Grated partition, office of Treasurer General, ...	\$98 00	
Matting for office floor, " "	14 44	
Transfer cards, " "	5 63	
Extra clerical service, " "	18 00	
Mimeographing, " "	3 00	
Regular clerical service, " "	125 00	
Rent of typewriter, Dec. 3, 1899—June 3, 1900, ..	36 00	
		300 07

2,404 membership certificates, office of Reg. Gen.,	\$170 40	
Postage on membership certificates, " "	30 00	
Transfer cards, " "	5 62	
Clerical service, " "	150 00	
Repairs to typewriter, " "	5 00	
		361 02
Engrossing 46 officers' commissions, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization,	\$6 90	
Engrossing 9 charters,..... for above,	4 50	
Engrossing 33 regents' commissions, " "	3 30	
20,000 cards and 1,000 card guides, " "	65 00	
Clerical service, " "	100 00	
		179 70
Matting for office floor of Historian General,		7 22
Matting for office floor, Librarian General,	\$7 22	
Oneida County Annals, " "	3 00	
		10 22
State Regents' Postage, District of Columbia,	\$5 00	
" " " Massachusetts,	15 00	
" " " New Hampshire,	9 53	
		29 53
State Regents' Stationery, District of Columbia,	\$1 22	
" " " Massachusetts,	4 80	
" " " Missouri,	1 83	
" " " Nebraska,	61	
" " " New Jersey,	1 18	
" " " North Carolina,	1 22	
" " " Virginia,	1 14	
" " " Washington,	2 40	
		14 40

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Mrs. Rachel Maria Fernald, <i>Paul Jones Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Mrs. Emily Chittenden Carter, <i>Wenonah Chapter</i> , Minnesota;	
Mrs. Elizabeth McClelland, <i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , Missouri;	
Mrs. Emily Moss, <i>Cayuga Chapter</i> , New York;	
Mrs. Jerusha Taylor Rockwell, <i>Onondaga Chapter</i> , New York;	
Mrs. Elizabeth Denny Gaston, <i>Quaker City Chap- ter</i> , Pennsylvania;	
Mrs. Sarah Blanchard Chapman, <i>Ottawaquechee Chapter</i> , Vermont;	16 80
Wreath for tomb of Gen. Miranda, ordered by Ninth Continental Congress,	\$25 00

Decorating opera house for Ninth Continental Congress,	25 00	
Paper for bulletin board for Ninth Continental Congress,	6 20	56 20
Postage on amendments for Tenth Continental Congress,		10 00
Stationery for Magazine,	\$13 13	
Salary of Editor of Magazine for May,	83 33	
Salary of Business Manager of Magazine for May,	50 00	146 46
Publishing Vol. XI. of Lineage Book,	\$550 00	
Postage on " "	25 00	
Clerical service on " "	120 00	695 00
Investment of current fund, ordered at April Board meeting,	\$8,000 00	
Premium paid in above investment, at 4%,	320 00	8,320 00
Total expenditures of month, current fund,	\$10,726 20	
Balance on hand, current fund, May 31, 1900,	\$9,683 03	

CURRENT FUND—INVESTMENT.

2 Registered 4% U. S. bonds, face value,	\$2,000 00
8 Registered 2% U. S. bonds, face value,	8,000 00

Total investment of current fund, May 31, \$10,000 00

CURRENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash in Metropolitan Bank,	\$2,035 49
Cash in Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	7,647 54
Bonds of current investment, as above,	10,000 00

Total assets of current fund, May 31, 1900, 19,683 03

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash Receipts.

On hand, April 30, 1900, \$15,855 80

Charter Fees.

Francis Shaw Chapter, Iowa,	\$5 00
Rochelle Chapter, Illinois,	5 00
St. Asaph Chapter, Kentucky,	5 00
	15 00

*Life Memberships.**Venango Chapter, Pennsylvania:*

Mrs. Eleuthera du Pont McCalmont,	\$12 50
Mrs. Harriet O. C. Stone	12 50
Mrs. Constance McC. Humphrey,	12 50

Susanna Tufts Chapter, Massachusetts:

Miss C. Lillian Moore,	12 50
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Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut:

Miss Naomi W. Weed,	12 50
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Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan:

Miss Dida Van Kleck,	12 50
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Bonny Kate Chapter, Tennessee:

Miss Mary Boyce Temple,	12 50
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Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania:

Mrs. Eleanor Howe Nimick,	12 50
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Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia:

Mrs. Sidney Phelan,	12 50
Miss Pauline Graham Phelan,	12 50

Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia:

Miss Abbie C. Graves,	12 50
Miss Jennie A. Graves,	12 50
Mrs. W. S. Washburn,	12 50

General Mercer Chapter, New Jersey:

Miss Mary S. Conover,	12 50
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St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota:

Mrs. Emma D. Prouty,	12 50
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 187 50
*Continental Hall Contributions.**Caldwell Chapter, Illinois:*

Rev. James,	\$1 00
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Independence Hall Chapter, Pennsylvania:

Miss Lute,	1 00
Miss Clara Young,	1 00
Mrs. William McCandless,	1 00
Mrs. James Crawford,	1 00
Mrs. H. Beates,	10 00

Emma Hart, Willard Chapter, Connecticut, ..

Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania,	10 00
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Jane Douglass Chapter, Texas,	10 00
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Mrs. de Jarnette, Jane Douglass Chapter, Texas, ..	1 00
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Essex Chapter, New Jersey,	53 00
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 103 50

Interest on permanent investments,	157 50
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Commissions.

On insignia sales,	\$342 00
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On record shield sales,	3 50
On spoon sales,	7 80
	<hr/> 353 30

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, \$16,672 60

PERMANENT FUND.—DISBURSEMENTS.

14 Registered 2% U. S. bonds, face value,	\$14,000 00
Premium paid for above bonds, at 4%,	560 00

Total disbursement of Permanent Fund cash, \$14,560 00

Cash balance, Permanent Fund, May 31, \$2,112 60

PERMANENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

14 Registered U. S. 2% bonds, face value,	\$14,000 00
11 Registered U. S. 3% bonds, face value,	11,000 00
18 Registered U. S. 4% bonds, face value,	27,000 00
6 Registered U. S. 5% bonds, face value,	6,000 00
2 American Security & Trust Co. debenture bonds,	1,000 00

Total permanent investment, May 31, 1900, \$59,000 00

PERMANENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash balance, as above,	\$2,112 60
Bonds, as above, at face value,	59,000 00

Total assets of Permanent Fund, May 31, 1900, \$61,112 60

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Paris Exposition Fund.

Amount appropriated by Ninth Continental Congress,	\$2,000 00
Amount expended, previously reported,	\$98 69
Photographing items for exhibit,	88 00
Deposited with Monroe & Co., Paris, for ex- penses of proposed meeting of D. A. R. in Paris,	1,500 00
	<hr/> 1,689 69

Balance of fund on hand, \$313 31

Fort Crailo Fund, previously reported,	42 11
Meadow Garden Farm Fund, previously reported,	\$265 35
Washington Heights Chapter,	5 00

Lafayette Monument Fund, previously reported, 1,833 91

Total of special funds, May 31, 1900, \$2,459 68

In addition to the above special funds, there were \$72.51 of the War Fund, remaining in the hands of the Treasurer General on May 1st. By direction of the war committee, this was turned over to the Army and Navy Chapter for relief work among the families of soldiers and sailors. This fund is therefore now closed.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, May 31—September 30, 1900.

CURRENT FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand at last report,	\$9,683 03
Annual dues, June, \$952.00, less \$54.00, refunded,	\$898 00
Annual dues, July, \$773.00, less \$45.00, refunded,	728 00
Annual dues, Aug., \$491.00, less \$35.00, refunded,	456 00
Annual dues, Sept., \$391.00, less \$15.00, refunded,	376 00
	<hr/> 2,458 00
Initiation fees, June, \$176, less \$2.00, refunded,	\$174 00
Initiation fees, July, \$56.00, less \$16.00, refunded,	40 00
Initiation fees, Aug., \$52.00, less \$1.00, refunded,	51 00
Initiation fees, Sept., \$143.00, less \$2.00, refunded,	141 00
	<hr/> 406 00
Blanks sold, June, July and August,	1 57
Directory sold,	1 00
Commissions, on stationery sales,	\$13 98
Commissions, on rosette sales,	11 70
	<hr/> 25 68
New certificate,	1 00
Interest, semi-annual, credited by Washington Loan & Trust Co.,	\$105 62
Interest, quarterly, on U. S. 4% bonds, current investment,	20 00
Interest, quarterly, on U. S. 2% bonds, current investment,	40 00
	<hr/> 165 62
Total receipts current fund cash,	<hr/> \$12,741 90
Actual income of the month,	\$3,058 87

CURRENT FUND.—EXPENDITURES.

President General.

Stationery,	\$8 46
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Recording Secretary General.

Stenographer and chief clerk, four months, at \$100 per month,	400 00
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Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage on application blanks, three months, ..	\$30 00
10,000 copies officers' list,	44 00
10,000 copies constitution,	138 40
	<hr/>
	212 40

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Salary of clerk, four months, at \$50 per month, ..	\$200 00
Card catalogue clerk, three months, at \$50 per month,	150 00
Engrossing seven charters,	3 75
Stationery,	5 72
100 mailing tubes,	1 75
	<hr/>
	361 22

Registrar General.

2,000 mailing tubes,	\$23 00
Engrossing 1,816 certificates,	181 60
Binding ten volumes records,	30 00
Salaries of three clerks, four months, at \$50 per month, each,	600 00
Twenty life membership certificates,	40 00
Engrossing two life membership certificates,....	30
2,000 certificates,	130 00
	<hr/>
	1,004 90

Treasurer General.

Auditing accounts, February 10-May 31,	\$25 00
Bookkeeper and record clerk, four months, at \$75 per month,	300 00
Second clerk, four months, at \$50 per month, ...	200 00
Extra clerical service, June, at \$1 per day,.....	15 00
Extra clerical service, July, at \$1 per day,.....	40 00
Extra clerical service, August, at \$1 per day,...	49 50
Extra clerical service, September, at \$1 per day,..	4 00
Stationery, twenty-four boxes,	18 50
Postage,	3 00
Three large record books,	13 75
500 revenue stamps,	10 00
Mimeographing 200 letters,	2 00
Two bill books (1,600 bills)	7 50
Check book with stamps (100 checks),	2 00
	<hr/>
	690 25

Historian General.

Stationery,	5 34
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Librarian General.

Annals of Augusta County, Virginia,	\$2 18
Genealogical Magazine, one year,	3 00
Reminiscences of an Octogenarian,	2 00
1,000 index cards,	2 25
Binding nine volumes,	8 05

17 48

Lineage Book Expenses.

2,000 postal cards printed,	\$23 00
Clerk, at \$70 per month, for four months,	280 00
Clerk, at \$50 per month, for four months,	200 00

Total expense of Lineage Book, four months,	503 00
Less receipts from sales,	134 00

Net expense of Lineage Book, four months,	369 00
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Magazine Expenses.

Publishing April number (Congressional number),	\$1,093 60
Publishing May number,	267 08
Publishing June number,	396 70
Publishing July number,	267 13
Publishing August number,	238 87
Publishing September number,	235 13
Auditing business manager's accounts, February 10-May 31,	15 00
Eight plates,	17 70
1,000 postal cards, printed,	12 50
Editor's salary, four months, at \$1,000 per annum,	333 34
Business manager's salary, four months, at \$600 per annum,	200 00
Postage for Editor,	5 00

Total expense of magazine for the four months,	\$3,082 11
Less receipts from sales,	710 00

Net expense of magazine for the four months,	2,372 11
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Meadow Garden Farm Purchase.

Lots 30, 31 and 32 Nelson street, Augusta, Ga., ordered by Ninth Continental Congress,	\$2,000 00
Expenses incident to the transfer,	4 90
	<hr/> 2,004 90

Spoons

Spoons for "real daughters," as follows:

Mrs. Harriet Hoar, <i>Fitchburg Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Mrs. Samantha Morrison, <i>Ursula Wolcott Chapter</i> , Ohio;	
Mrs. Betsey Jane Graham Kinner, <i>De-on-go-wa Chapter</i> , New York;	
Mrs. Maleta Strapp Kleeser, <i>John Marshall Chapter</i> , Kentucky;	
Miss Lucretia A. Hopkins, <i>Faneuil Hall Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Mrs. Mary W. Pratt, <i>Faneuil Hall Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Mrs. Jane Seaver Stockwell, <i>Fitchburg Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Mrs. Abigail Harris Wood, <i>Old South Chapter</i> , Massachusetts;	
Miss Rachel Van Deventer, <i>Monmouth Chapter</i> , New Jersey;	
Mrs. Virtue Sinclair Cole, <i>Benjamin Prescott Chapter</i> , New York;	
Mrs. Huldah A. Brown, <i>Peckville</i> , Pennsylvania;	
Mrs. Eliza A. Lee, <i>Donegal Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania;	
Mrs. Lydia A. White, <i>Donegal Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	31 00

Second Smithsonian Report.

Copying manuscript and indexing nurse's roster,	\$50 00
Engraving three half-tone plates,	16 20
	<hr/> 66 20

Rent of Office.

Six double rooms, at \$23.25 each, per month, four months,	558 00
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Office in General.

200 rosettes, for sale,	\$40 00
Office expenses, June, July and August,	90 00

OFFICIAL.

601

Curator's salary, four months, at \$75 per month,	300 00	
Indexer's salary, three months, at \$50 per month,	150 00	
One banner, ordered by the Ninth Continental Congress,	15 00	
8,000 stamped envelopes,	172 80	
Storing and putting up awnings,	6 00	
Painting sign on office window,	7 50	
Ribbon, for sale, (\$18, less receipts from sales, \$14.55),	3 45	
		784 75

State Regent's Postage.

Georgia,	\$5 00	
Iowa,	5 00	
Michigan,	15 00	
New Jersey,	10 00	
		35 00

State Regent's Stationery.

Ohio,	\$1 22	
Maryland,	2 44	
Georgia,	1 58	
Iowa,	1 42	
		6 66

Tenth Continental Congress.

2,500 copies amendments to constitution,	27 50
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Total expenditures, current fund, May 31-Sept. 30, \$8,955 17

Balance on hand September 30, 1900, \$3,786 73

CURRENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

2 Registered 4% U. S. bonds of 1907, face value,	\$2,000 00
8 Registered 2% U. S. bonds of 1930, face value,	8,000 00

Total current investment, Sept. 30, 1900, \$10,000 00

CURRENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in Metropolitan Bank,	\$51 05
Cash in Washington Loan & Trust Company, ..	3,735 68
Bonds, as above, face value,	10,000 00

Total current assets, Sept. 30, 1900, \$13,786 73

PERMANENT FUND.—CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand at last report, May 31, 1900, \$2,112 60

Charter Fees.

Tunkhannock Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	\$5 00
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, <i>Michigan</i> ,	5 00
Esther Reed Chapter, <i>Washington</i> ,	5 00
Susquehanna Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00

20 00

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Mary H. Stone Chisholm, <i>Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio</i> ,	\$12 50
Mrs. Ellen G. Wade, <i>Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio</i> ,	12 50
Miss Minnie Persinger, <i>Washington Court House Chapter, Ohio</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Harriet M. Fales Dixon, <i>Bristol Chapter, Rhode Island</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Ellen D. Remmy, <i>Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Elizabeth Mixter, <i>Fort Armstrong Chapter, Illinois</i> ,	12 50
Miss Katherine S. Sleppy, <i>St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Carrie O. W. Sheaff, <i>Rockford Chapter, Illinois</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Mabel B. K. Pond, <i>Ann Arbor Chapter, Michigan</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Cornelia J. Henry, <i>Jane Douglass Chapter, Texas</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Charles A. Godcharles, <i>Shikelimo Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> ,	12 50
Miss Elizabeth H. Godcharles, <i>Shikelimo Chapter, Pennsylvania</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Mary L. R. Hoefler, <i>New York</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. Mary E. C. Bowen, <i>Pawtucket Chapter, Rhode Island</i> ,	12 50
Mrs. Marie M. McKinney, <i>St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota</i> ,	12 50

200 00

Commissions on Sales.

Of record shields,	\$3 50
Of spoons,	6 50
Of rosettes (surplus for six months),	37 40
Of insignia,	205 00

252 40

Interest.

Semi-annual, on cash with A. S. and T. Co.,....	\$30 14
Quarterly, on U. S. 2% registered bonds,	70 00
Quarterly, on U. S. 3% registered bonds,	82 50
Quarterly, on U. S. 4% registered bonds,	270 00
Quarterly, on U. S. 5% registered bonds,	75 00

527 64

Continental Hall Contributions.

J. S. Brown, <i>Indiana</i> ,	\$1 00
Mrs. George Crawford, <i>Independence Hall Chapter</i> , <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	2 00
Essex Chapter, <i>New Jersey</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. D. C. Phillip, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , <i>Pennsyl-</i> <i>vania</i> ,	50 00
Mrs. Park Painter, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , <i>Pennsyl-</i> <i>vania</i> ,	25 00
Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , <i>Penn-</i> <i>sylvania</i> ,	50 00
Mrs. Richard Hays, <i>Pittsburg Chapter</i> , <i>Pennsyl-</i> <i>vania</i> ,	25 00
Gen. Evan Shelby Chapter, <i>Kentucky</i> ,	14 00
Joseph Habersham Chapter, <i>Georgia</i> ,	100 00
Illiola Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	25 25
Mrs. James Buford, <i>Fort Armstrong Chapter</i> , <i>Illinoi-</i> <i>s</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. Phil. Mitchell. <i>Fort Armstrong Chapter</i> , <i>Illinoi-</i> <i>s</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. Henry Curtis,	1 00
No name, <i>District of Columbia</i> ,	10 00
Rochelle Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> ,	10 00
Fort Greene Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	150 00
Fidelia T. Davis, <i>New York</i> ,	5 00
L. A. Long, <i>Michigan</i> ,	5 00
Mary C. Harrison, <i>Ohio</i> ,	5 00
Alexander Macomb Chapter, <i>Michigan</i> ,	10 00

503 25

Total cash of permanent fund Sept. 30, 1900, \$3,615 89

PERMANENT FUND.—INVESTMENTS.

2% registered U. S. bonds, face value,	\$14,000 00
3% registered U. S. bonds, face value,	11,000 00
4% registered U. S. bonds, face value,	27,000 00
5% registered U. S. bonds, face value,	6,000 00

4% American Security and Trust Company, debenture bonds,	1,000 00
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Total investments of permanent fund, September 30, 1900,	\$59,000 00
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PERMANENT FUND.—ASSETS.

Cash in American Security and Trust Company, as above,	\$3,615 89
Bonds of permanent investment, as above,	59,000 00

Total assets of permanent fund, Sept. 30, 1900,	\$62,615 89
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SPECIAL FUNDS.

Meadow Garden Farm Fund.

Previously reported,	\$270 35
Interest received,	1 78

\$272 13

Lafayette Monument Fund.

Previously reported,	\$1,833 91
Mrs. Alice Pickett Akers,	2 00
Interest received,	18 23

\$1,854 14

Fort Crailo Fund.

Previously reported,	\$42 11
Interest received,	42
Miss E. H. Baxter, Louisiana,	10

\$42 63

Paris Exposition Fund.

Amount on hand, previously reported,	\$313 31
Stationery, Franco-American Memorial Committee,	2 72

Balance of the fund, Sept. 30, 1900,	\$310 59
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Total special funds, Sept. 30, 1900,	\$2,479 49
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It should be noted that the heavy magazine expenses reported are due to the April number, which contained the verbatim report of the Ninth Congress.

The extra clerical service reported in the office of the treasurer general was granted at the May meeting of the board, because it was necessary to transfer to new books the accounts of more than

half our membership, over fifteen thousand names, and to verify each individual account after transcribing. Also, the bills for more than two thousand at large members had to be made out, addressed and mailed, and the entry of all the new members, who had come in during the past twelve months, had to be compared and verified. Nearly half the accounts were transferred to new books last summer by employing extra help, and the second half were transferred this summer. The new books are ruled so as to include spaces for the dues of ten years, instead of five years, like the old books. All this work of transfer, comparison and verification has to be done in the summer, when the amounts received from fees and dues are comparatively small, and the necessary entries and correspondence much less than in the rest of the year. I am happy to state that the work of my office is now up to date, thanks to the faithful efforts of my clerks, who have worked during the heat, while I have been out of town. Not only were my own two clerks busy, but all the other clerks of the office were called in to help as they could be spared from their regular work, and special thanks are due to Miss Young, Miss Griggs, Miss Moncure, Miss Finckel and Miss Quackebush for their helpfulness in this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

October 3, 1900.

Report received with acclamation and upon motion a vote of thanks was tendered the treasurer general.

At the conclusion of this report a discussion followed, in regard to the contributions to the Meadow Garden farm.

The chair requested that the members present express their views, the matter being open for discussion.

The hour for adjournment being near, it was decided to defer further consideration of the subject until the afternoon session of the board.

Miss Forsyth announced that the members of the board would shortly receive from the Wiltwyck Chapter, of New York, an invitation to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the burning of Kingston by the British. Miss Forsyth, as former regent of the Wiltwyck Chapter, stated she desired to add her personal invitation to that of the chapter.

Upon motion, a rising vote of thanks was tendered for this invitation.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to adjourn until 2 p. m.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *October 3d.*

At two o'clock p. m. the adjourned meeting was called to order.

In the absence of the chairman of the morning session, the corresponding secretary general announced that nominations for the chair were in order.

Upon motion, Mrs. Sternberg was elected chairman of the meeting.

The registrar general asked permission to present a supplementary report. This was granted and upon the reading of the report, it was moved and carried that the recording secretary general cast the ballot for the new applicants to membership.

Announcement was made that in accordance with the instructions of the national board, the ballot had been cast for the names of the applicants presented in the supplementary report of the registrar general and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The chair called for the reading of the officers' reports that had not been given at the morning session.

The librarian general presented the following:

Madam Chairman and Ladies: I have the honor to report the following books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Bound volumes: 1. *Stories of Great National Songs*, by Nicholas Smith. Milwaukee, 1899. Presented by the author. To all who love our national songs this book will be found full of interest; 2. *Annals and Recollections of Oneida County*, New York, by Pomeroy Jones, Rome, 1851. An old book containing much of value relating to the early days of Central New York; 3. *Annals of Augusta County*, Virginia, by Joseph A. Waddell, Richmond, 1886. This volume will prove very helpful in verifying the papers of applicants whose ancestors came from that part of Virginia; 4-14. *Pennsylvania Archives*, 3d series, edited by W. H. Egle, Harrisburg, 1896. These eleven volumes were presented to the library by Honorable Lewis E. Beitler, deputy secretary of the commonwealth, through Miss Mary McCallister, Fort Hunter, Pennsylvania. They are a most important addition to our Pennsylvania records. The account books of the various captains give the names of thousands of Pennsylvania soldiers; 15. *Primary History of the United States*, by T. F. Donnelly, New York. From Mr. R. S. Hatcher; 16-17. *Cumulative Index to a Selected list of Periodicals*, Vol. 1, 1896, Vol. 2, 1897. Edited and published by the Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio. From the publishers in exchange; 18. *Catalogue of the English books in the Circulating Department of the Cleveland Public Library*, Cleveland, 1889. From the Cleveland Public Library in exchange; 19. *Batchelder-Batcheller Genealogy*, by Fred C. Pierce, Chicago, 1898. From L. C. Herrick in exchange. An excellent genealogy, well com-

piled and admirably indexed; 20-21. Genealogy of the Crane Family, by Ellery B. Crane, Worcester, Vol. 1, 1893, Vol. 2, 1900. From Mrs. W. A. Talcott, state regent of Illinois. Another valuable genealogy, in every respect most desirable; 22. Public papers of George Clinton, published by the state of New York, New York, 1899. From the University of the state of New York Library, in exchange. Lineage Book of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 11; 24. A Sketch of Christopher Truby, by Alice Cary Truby, Pittsburg, 1897. From the author; 25. Revolutionary Muster Rolls and other Lists of Soldiers. Compiled from various sources, Typewritten; 26. Historical Sketches and Reminiscences of an Octogenarian, by Thomas L. Preston, Richmond, 1900. Col. Preston in this book has given an interesting account of the early days in Southwest Virginia. Much space is devoted to Revolutionary times and characters.

Unbound volumes: 1. Continental Hospital Returns, 1778-80, by John W. Jordan. Reprinted from the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography of April and July, 1899. Presented by Mr. Store Jones, in exchange. The pamphlet contains the returns of the sick and wounded in a number of the hospitals of the continental army; 2. History of Col. Jonathan Mitchell's Cumberland County Regiment, by Nathan Goold, Portland, 1899. Duplicate copy; 3. History of Col. James Scamman's Regiment of Foot, 1775, by Nathan Goold, Portland, 1899. Duplicate Copy; 4. Captain Johnson Moulton's Company, by Nathan Goold. Duplicate copy. These last three from the Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in exchange; 5-9. Documents relating to the question of Boundary between Venezuela and British Guyana, 5 volumes. From Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan; 10. Annual Report of the Washington Humane Society for 1899. From Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan; 11. Report of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, 1899. From James M. Montgomery, General Secretary; 12. National Year book, 1900, Sons of the American Revolution. From Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, secretary general, Sons of the American Revolution; 13-14. Proceedings of the John Bean Association, for 1898 and 1899. From Josiah Drummond; 15. Declaration of Independence, by Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland. Published by the District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution, 1900. From Wm. J. Rhees, vice-president, District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution; 16. Officers and committees, constitution, by-laws and membership list of the District of Columbia, Sons of the American Revolution, July, 1900. From Wm. J. Rhees, vice-president.

Periodicals: Essex Antiquarian, for May, June, July, August and September; Index to the Genealogical Advertiser; Bulletin of the New York Public Library, for May, June, July, August and September; Spirit of '76, for May, June, July, August; True Republic, for June, July, August, September; Keim Magazine, for March, April;

Genealogical Advertiser, for June, September; Avery Notes and Queries, for May, August; With the April number Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine appeared under a new name, viz. Genealogical Quarterly Magazine. It promises to render in its new form the same valuable assistance to genealogists and historians as before; Odd numbers of the American Historical Register and the March-May number of Boogher's Repository. All from Mrs. W. O. Roome; Publications of the Southern Historical Association, for May, July; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, for July; William and Mary College Quarterly, for July; Connecticut Magazine, for May, June; Old North West Genealogical Quarterly, for July; Virginia Magazine, July, October.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA T. E. McBLAIR,
Librarian General, N. S. D. A. R.

October 3, 1900.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Board: Since our last regular meeting, May 2d, I have to report the issuance of the following supplies: application blanks, 7,827; copies of the constitution, 972; officers' lists, 698; members' circulars, 733; Caldwell circulars, 437.

From this you will see that interest in the work of the national society has not abated, although the correspondence is rather less during the summer months.

Number of letters received, 100; letters written, 75; those not answered from my desk were referred to the respective departments for the information therein requested.

I have notified the state regents of the resignations in their respective states, as given me by the treasurer general during the summer, and am pleased to report that the work of my desk is up to date.

The board is aware that the office of clerk to the corresponding secretary general was vacated on the first of May, and that the official stenographer, Mrs. Cahoon, has been attending to the correspondence of my desk, and the curator, Miss Maclay, has sent out the supplies, in this interim of five months. While their work has been most carefully and efficiently performed, the time has now come when the corresponding secretary general should have the privilege of appointing a clerk, and I desire that the matter may be arranged at this meeting of the board. Will you kindly give it your careful consideration. It is very important that this vacancy be filled without delay in view of the fact that the work is daily increasing and for the further reason that the committees of the continental congress will be appointed in the course of a month or so, the duties of my desk, being thereby largely augmented.

The time of the stenographer and curator will be entirely filled,

and notwithstanding their unfailing readiness to assist at all times, you will readily see that it will be impossible for them to continue to take the time from their legitimate duties.

I wish here to thank the stenographer and the curator for their unvarying kindness in assisting in the work of my office during the summer, which they have kept up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of amount received and expended by the curator, from June 1 to October 1, 1900:

Office Expenses.

Amount received,	\$90 00
Amount expended,	89 58

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received,	\$30 00
Amount expended,	32 00

Amount received for articles sold from May 1 to September 1, 1900:

Rosettes,	\$49 10
Directory,	1 00
Ribbon,	14 55
Lineage Books, Vols. I-XI,	134 00

Total,	\$198 65
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Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

October 3, 1900.

Mrs. Howard moved that the report of the corresponding secretary general be accepted.

Miss Forsyth inquired if this motion to accept include the recommendation in regard to the appointment of a clerk.

Replying to this inquiry, Mrs. Howard explained in detail the condition of the clerical force in the office, in which certain changes had been made during the summer, one of which had left the position of clerk of the card catalogues vacant, and asked for the reading of a letter upon this subject.

The following was then submitted to the board:

Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: Owing to my recent marriage, I hereby tender my resignation as clerk in charge of the card catalogues.

Appreciating the kindness and consideration I have always received from the officers in charge, I will gladly give what time I can (without remuneration) to keeping the work of this department

up to date, until the vacancy is filled, in order that the work of the office may not be retarded by any action of mine.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

JOSEPHINE QUACKENBUSH CARPENTER.

October 3, 1900.

Continuing, Mrs. Howard, stated that it was most advisable that the clerk to the corresponding secretary general should be appointed without delay, as the work will now be daily increasing, and also that it was imperative the work of the card catalogues should go on uninterruptedly. In the last connection Mrs. Howard announced that her clerk had offered to take the card catalogues in conjunction with her own regular work at a slight advance in salary, \$10.00, thus combining the work of this department with that of the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, both of which came under the jurisdiction of the latter officer. It was also suggested that the clerk of the corresponding secretary general should assist with the card catalogue whenever she had any spare time at her disposal. By this combination two clerks would be doing the work that had formerly been distributed among three, and although two vacancies now exist in the office, there will be but one appointment made. Mrs. Howard, while expressing her appreciation of the offer made by Mrs. Carpenter, recent clerk of the card catalogues, stated that the plans of the latter were very uncertain and her departure from the city might render it impossible for her to continue the work, as proposed. In view of the urgency of the situation, Mrs. Howard asked that some definite action be taken at this time, stating that it would be regarded as purely experimental for the first month.

Mrs. Henry consented to the proposition in regard to her clerk assisting with the card catalogues.

The chair asked for an expression of opinion of the board.

Mrs. Jewett, vice-president general, from Minnesota, suggested that it would appear more satisfactory to make a selection from the clerks who are in the office and familiar with the work and gave her approval of the plan under consideration.

Mrs. Crosman, vice-president general from New York, spoke in favor of adjusting this matter without delay, especially as the preparations for the congress were near at hand, and seconded the motion of Mrs. Howard for the acceptance of the corresponding secretary's report.

Upon motion, the report was voted on and accepted with the recommendation.

Miss Forsyth then moved, "That the plan proposed by the vice-president in charge of organization of chapters for combining the work in such a way as to do without one clerk, by giving ten dollars extra to the clerk in the office of vice-president general in charge

of organization of chapters be carried out for the ensuing month." Carried.

Several communications were read from applicants for the position of clerk.

The selection was left to the corresponding secretary general, in whose department the vacancy was to be filled.

Mrs. Seymour brought to the attention of the board, in the following resolution, the death of one of its prominent members during the summer, Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison, former registrar general:

"It is with deep sorrow that the Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records the death of Mrs. Agnes Martin Dennison, formerly registrar general and recording secretary general. The National Board hereby extends its sympathy to the husband and parents of our departed sister. May they experience that consolation which they so much need in this hour of their deep affliction."

Mrs. Hetzel moved that this resolution be accepted. Unanimously carried.

Report of the historian general was then read as follows: Madam Chairman and Ladies of the Board: The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been making history with such rapid strides during the past four months, it is impossible for the historian of the national society to chronicle *all* the important events which have transpired during this period.

The theatre of our operations is no longer confined to our own country for it has crossed the ocean to the old world. The 3rd of July will be hereafter commemorated by both France and America, since upon that day was presented an equestrian statue to France by the women of America upon the Place d' Iena in Paris. Representatives of both nations shared in the dedicatory exercises but the honor of bringing forth to the light the imposing figure of Washington was conferred upon two American ladies, one of them being the distinguished president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon July 4th, that day peculiarly our own, in the Carrousel du Louvre, in Paris was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, the statue of Lafayette, the gift of the youth of America, with a tablet from the Daughters commemorative of the distinguished services of Lafayette in the Revolutionary war. Our national airs of America and the "Star Spangled Banner" mingled with the Marsellaise; and commemorative addresses were made by representatives of both nationalities, that of our president general proving her the graceful and eloquent heroine of the occasion.

As a society we gladly join in the conclusion of the address of our president general "and thus with hands across the sea America

joins in the tributes to his, to our, to the world's hero—Lafayette, the friend of America,

"The fellow-soldier of Washington
The patriot of two countries."

It certainly is in accordance with the fitness of things that the consecration of these two statues should mark the year which completes the first decade of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is with *especial* interest that we mention in this connection the unveiling of a statue on June 4, 1900, at Vendome, France, in memory of the Viconte de Rochambeau. He commanded the French troops in America in 1780-1781, and was with Washington in the capture and surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his forces at Yorktown. As Daughters of the American Revolution, we hope to witness the realization of a project to place a copy of this statue in Lafayette Square in front of the white house at the national capital.

There must be an earnest desire throughout our society for the saving of the historic Valley Forge, in which the Valley Chapter is most energetic. We hope soon to see a history of the Valley Forge movement from its regent.

On June 9, the New York City Chapter unveiled a silver tablet to the bravery during the Revolution, of Captain and Mrs. Thaddeus Avery, at Mt. Pleasant, West Chester County, New York. The Averys were the grandparents of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus and the driving of the first nail in the tablet by little Katharine Doremus, the real great-granddaughter, was an interesting feature of the occasion.

On June 6, 1900, a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in the little school-house in East Had-dam, Connecticut, it being the scene of the labors of the patriot-martyr Nathan Hale as a teacher in the winter of 1773-74.

The history of the dedication of a tablet to the memory of Sarah Bradlee Fulton on May 26, by the chapter which bears her name in Medford, Massachusetts, is intensely interesting. A poem written for the occasion concludes thus:

"Yet not alone by men reclaimed
Brave women too achieved *their* part
With courage, love and loyalty,
They bore war's cruel smart.
We turn no printed page to-day,
Their gracious deeds to magnify
Within our hearts their memories rest,
Their *influence* cannot die.
We raise this modest tablet stone
Our sister's name and fame to keep
The impress of her noble life

Ends not with a dreamless sleep—
May we be wise and ever prize,
The lessons taught us here,
That freedom comes by sacrifice
And duty knows no fear.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Mrs. Seymour spoke of the difficulty in compiling the Lineage Book owing to the imperfect manner in which much of the genealogical data is sent to the historian general and asked that some steps be taken to correct this.

The chair said: "It is most important that we decide upon some measure to obviate these mistakes in future. What action will the board take in the matter?"

Mrs. Jewett moved that a consideration of the subject be deferred until the next meeting of the board, when a larger number would no doubt be present. Motion voted on and lost.

Mrs. Hull made some inquiries about the mode of compilation of the Lineage Book which was explained in detail by the historian general.

It was decided to defer the consideration of the matter until later.

The chair stated that the reports of committees would be resumed and requested Miss Forsyth to take the chair pending the reading of the report of the finance committee, presented through its chairman, Mrs. Sternberg.

Mrs. Jewett was requested to take the chair.

Miss Forsyth asked if it would not be advisable to embody in the report of the finance committee certain items connected with the cost of publishing the May number of the magazine, containing proceedings of the continental congress, which belongs more properly to the report of the finance committee than to that of the magazine committee.

Mrs. Tuttle spoke of the advisability of making this quite clear to the members of the society, viz: that the increased cost in the publication of the May and June numbers of the magazine was due to the fact that these numbers contained the full minutes of the continental congress and state regents' reports. The suggestion was accepted.

Mrs. Sternberg resumed the chair, and asked for the action of the board on the report of the finance committee.

It was moved and carried that the report be accepted.

The following communication was read to the board:

Miss Desha requests the pleasure of the company of the members of the national board of management on Thursday evening, October 11, 1900, from 7 to 11, at 1731 Q Street, N. W.

In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the permanent founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Tuttle moved, "That the invitation of Miss Desha to the national board, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be accepted with a vote of thanks."

Seconded by Miss Hetzel and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks was requested to take the chair.

The historian general spoke of the large number of Lineage Books remaining in Harrisburg under the care of the publisher, who now had written her, asking to be relieved of their custody, and requested that some disposition be made of the same for their safe-keeping.

It was suggested that these books be entrusted to the care of the Harrisburg Chapter.

Mrs. Crosman expressed the opinion that such disposition of the books might not be advisable, inasmuch as each chapter of the national society usually has its special work and the Harrisburg Chapter being very active might find this care of the Lineage Books to conflict with its line of work; also that as it is of a national character, it would seem more properly to come under the care of the national board.

Miss Forsyth was called to the chair. The following was offered by Mrs. Fairbanks: "I move that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution remove its collection of Lineage Books to a safe place under the care of the national board in Washington, District of Columbia." Carried.

Mrs. Seymour moved, "That the room designated in this building be used as a temporary storage for the Lineage Books." Carried.

The historian general was authorized to correspond with the publisher on this subject.

Mrs. Fairbanks resumed the chair.

The registrar general brought to the attention of the board the proposed increase of salary of Miss Young, chief clerk of the registrar general's department, stating that the work performed by this clerk is very irksome and of a most responsible character and being so efficiently performed, was entitled to a larger salary. Carried unanimously.

Miss Hetzel moved, "That Miss Young, chief clerk of the registrar general, be granted an increase of salary."

Seconded by Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Howard and unanimously carried.

The chair asked the opinion of the board as to the amount of increase of salary advisable.

Mrs. Howard moved that the salary be made \$75.00 per month.

This was seconded by Mrs. Eagan, state regent of Florida, who

said that it would appear from the statements made in regard to the work of the clerk under consideration that the salary was inadequate.

No action. After some discussion of the matter, Miss Batcheller moved, "That the salary of the chief clerk of the registrar general be increased twenty dollars per month." Carried.

The matter in regard to contribution to the Meadow Garden farm was taken up for consideration.

The chair requested a full expression of opinion on this subject, and certain explanations were made by the treasurer general.

Miss Batcheller moved, "That the treasurer general be and hereby is, instructed to pay to the treasurer of the Augusta Chapter, of Georgia, the sum of \$272.13, now in the treasury, contributed specifically for the purchase of the Meadow Garden farm." Carried.

Mrs. Howard, chairman of the credential committee, read for approval of the board the circulars prepared for issuance by that committee, at its meeting held on June 7th. The same were accepted by the board.

At 5.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

THURSDAY, October 4, 1900.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Fairbanks was elected to the chair.

After prayer by the chaplain general the motions of the previous day were read and approved.

The chair asked that the reports of the committees be continued.

Report of the printing committee was given, as follows:

Report to June meeting, 1900—

Ordered:

List of officers,	10,000
Numbering bill books,	4
Transfer cards,	2,500
Postal cards about Lineage Book,	2,000
Magazine postal cards,	500
Stamped envelopes (large and small),	4,000
Membership Certificates,	2,000
Life membership Certificates,	10
Amendments to Constitution,	2,500
Constitutions,	10,000

Report to October meeting—

Ordered:

Life membership Certificates,	10
Bill books (annual dues),	2
Record books,	3
Postal cards for Business Manager,	500

Stamped envelopes,	4,000
Folders for Business Manager,	2,000

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

B. MCG. SMOOT,
Chairman.
KATE A. TUTTLE,
KATE K. HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—Madam Chairman: The committee on the magazine held several meetings during and after the June session of the board, discussing fully many interests of the magazine. They especially considered the delay which had been the cause of inquiry in the publication of the minutes of the February and March meetings. After full investigation, which included telephoning to the publishers at Harrisburg, it was found that the sole cause of such delay had been that the entire space allowed, as per resolutions of the continental congress, had been needed for the publication of the proceedings of congress and the reports of state regents. It was decided to ask the publisher to state this in a prominent place in the July number of the magazine. This was accordingly done. The designs for a new cover were carefully examined, and further changes advised in that offered by Caldwell & Co., as it was not considered historically correct or sufficiently artistic to give general satisfaction. The business manager was asked to communicate with Caldwell & Co. regarding this. The editor of the magazine spent several hours in the summer with the chairman of the committee. The editor expressed herself as ready and anxious to avail herself of the assistance and suggestions of the committee. The chairman stated to her that the only exception taken by the committee to the plan as outlined by the editor had been in reference to the publication of anything of a genealogical character, a majority of the committee thinking such publication would or might interfere with the sale of the Lineage Books. The editor thought her purpose had been to make such brief mention that there could be no conflict,—only added interest.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

The design for the cover of the magazine was submitted for the approval of the board.

After an examination of the same, the consensus of opinion was that the attendance at this meeting not being large, the matter would be considered later.

Miss Hetzel moved, that the consideration of the magazine cover be deferred until the November meeting of the board. Carried.

Mrs. Howard, vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, presented a request from the state regent of Massachu-

setts, to rectify a mistake in the engrossing of the charter of the Framingham Chapter by the addition of certain names to the charter. Mrs. Howard approved the same.

Mrs. Smoot moved, "That the request of the state regent of Massachusetts, to place additional names upon the charter be granted." Carried.

Mrs. Howard announced that the officers and members of the Illiola Chapter had resigned, and asked the board to take some action thereon.

This matter was explained in full by the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters, and the following was offered by Mrs. Smoot: "I move that in view of the fact that the officers and members of the Illiola Chapter, city of Alton, Illinois, have resigned, that the chapter be hereby declared disbanded." Carried.

The vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters produced the charter of the Illiola Chapter, which was destroyed, in the presence of the board, according to the above action.

The treasurer general informed the board that she had received the dues from the former members of the chapter at Monmouth, Illinois, but that they were sent under protest. As she was, of course, obliged to receive them when sent, she returned receipts to them as members at large.

The request of the Mary Washington Chapter, of the District, for a new charter, which had been presented at the special meeting in June, but which was not acted upon at that time, was again brought to the attention of the board.

Mrs. Howard explained the circumstances connected with this request, and after a full discussion of the subject, Mrs. Smoot moved, "That the matter of the charter of the Mary Washington Chapter be referred to the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters." Carried.

Mrs. Seymour spoke about the corrections sometimes found necessary in the Lineage Book, and read to the board a letter received from the publishers in regard to the storage of the Lineage Books.

Mrs. Crosman expressed the opinion that all possible protection should be thrown around the Lineage Book to insure perfectly accurate genealogy.

Mrs. Seymour offered the following: "I move that if mistakes are found in genealogy in the compilation of the Lineage Books that such genealogy shall be excluded from the Lineage Books, if, after the utmost research and investigation, such mistaken lineage cannot be corrected." Carried.

Mrs. Seymour moved, "That a copy of each Lineage Book be forwarded at once upon its publication to the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in order that it may be reviewed at the

earliest date possible in the column of Book Notices in said magazine." Carried.

The historian general asked that the board decide upon some action in regard to sending the Lineage Books to the chapters, as recommended by the continental congress, as this matter had been left undecided at the last meeting of the board.

A letter was read from Mrs. Roberts, Pennsylvania state regent, on this subject, expressing the desire that the action of the congress be carried out in regard to the free distribution of the surplus Lineage Books among the chapters, where such chapters are willing to pay expenses of transportation.

The chair called for the proceedings of the congress, touching this matter. After a careful reading of the same and further discussion, it was the consensus of opinion of the board that the continental congress had recommended the free distribution of the surplus Lineage Books among the chapters.

The letter from Mrs. Roberts also called the attention of the national board to one phase of its legitimate functions, viz: The immediate codification of such instructions of congress as are intended to be carried out by committees of congress or national board, as the case may be, and due notification of the same to the chairman of said committees, or officers of the national board on whom devolve the duties embodied in the rulings, as soon as possible after the congress adjourns, the same to be arranged for during the daily sessions of the congress, as the orderings are made.

The chair stated that while this was an excellent suggestion, it would probably be wise to delay action thereon until the return of the president general. This was concurred in by the board.

Regrets were read from the following state regents at being unable to attend the October meeting of the board: Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Alden, of the District.

Miss Batcheller, state regent of New Jersey, presented the following to the board, at the request of the Trent Chapter, of New Jersey:

WHEREAS, The British government on the positive knowledge of the death of an officer pays his widow, without delay, a sum equivalent to one year's pay; and

WHEREAS, Widows and children of officers and men killed in 1898 in the Spanish-American war are still awaiting, in destitution, the passage of bills in congress to alleviate their suffering; be it

Resolved, That we, the Trent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, do petition the state regent and regents of the state of New Jersey, to petition the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to bring a bill before congress that shall give speedy relief to their families in all cases of death among our

brave soldiers and sailors, without special individual legislation, as has been the method of procedure heretofore.

(Signed)

MARY S. JAMIESON,
Regent Trent Chapter, D. A. R.

May 29th.

The board having no jurisdiction over such matters, no action was taken.

Miss Batcheller stated that this petition was presented at a meeting, on May 29th, of the Trent Chapter, one of the oldest chapters in New Jersey, and a majority voted that the same should be presented to the national board. While appreciating the fact that it is not advisable to send too many documents of this nature to the United States Congress, Miss Batcheller stated that as it was the wish of the majority of the Trent Chapter that the same be presented for the action of the board, she had simply fulfilled a duty in offering it for their consideration at this meeting.

Miss Forsyth offered the following:

"WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the National Board of Management, the city of Galveston and other parts of Texas have been visited by sudden and awful calamity; be it

Resolved, That this board hereby express its deep sympathy with those suffering from this disaster, and heartily endorses the widespread efforts made by chapters and members of the society to relieve such necessities; and, be it further

Resolved, That we recommend all chapters and members of the society residing in places where this work of relief has not yet been taken up, to bring it before their respective communities; and that we authorize the treasurer general to receive any moneys that may be sent in for this purpose." Unanimously carried.

The report of the auditor was read by Miss McBlair, as follows:

TO THE AUDITING COMMITTEE, NATIONAL SOCIETY, D. A. R.—
Ladies: I have the honor to report that I have examined in detail each month the accounts of Mrs. G. B. Darwin, treasurer general, and those of the business manager of the magazine, from February 10 to September 30, 1900.

The books show gross receipts and expenditures, as follows:

Receipts.

Initiation fees,	\$1,852 00	
Less, refunded,	26 00	
		\$1,826 00
Annual dues,	\$15,738 50	
Less, refunded,	454 50	
		15,284 00
Charters,		90 00
Life membership fees,		1,087 50
Life membership certificates,		11 00

Membership certificates,	10 00
Sale of calendars,	4 00
Ninth Congress—refund of expenses,	2 85
Continental Hall contributions,	10,046 68
Directory,	3 50
Insignia,	547 00
Interest, current investment,	185 62
Interest, permanent investment,	975 14
Lineage Books,	270 10
Magazine,	1,074 38
Miss Gary's Book,	80
Record shields,	7 00
Ribbons,	42 35
Rosettes,	91 50
Stationery,	34 66
Statute Book,	1 65
Spoons,	14 30
Woman's singing book,	3 00
<i>Special Funds—</i>	
Fort Crailo,	52
Lafayette Monument,	43 23
Meadow Garden Farm,	260 63
Washington Monument,	154 00
	<hr/>
	\$32,071 41

Disbursements.

Ninth Congress,	\$3,235 11
Calendars,	3 00
Expenses (rent, salaries and other administrative ex- penses),	10,270 90
Life membership certificates,	20 30
Lineage Books,	1,445 50
Magazine (salaries and publication expenses),	4,168 13
Ribbon,	45 00
Rosettes,	80 00
Stationery,	202 20
State regent's postage,	132 08
Spoons,	83 60
Paris Exposition,	1,689 41
Tenth Congress,	37 50
War fund,	72 51
<i>Special Fund—</i>	
Washington Monument,	239 53
	<hr/>
	\$21,724 77

The following shows the transactions for the above period under the several funds and their present status:

Current Fund.

Balance February 10, 1900, as follows:

Metropolitan Bank,	\$2,666 64
Washington Loan and Trust Company,	14,372 76
	<hr/> \$17,039 40
Receipts February 10 to September 30, 1900,	32,071 41
Transferred from permanent fund (transferred to that fund erroneously last year),	10 00
	<hr/> \$49,120 81

From which deduct:

Disbursement, February 10th to September 30th, \$21,724 77

Amount transferred to permanent fund, being receipts from the following sources:

Charters,	\$90 00
Life membership,	1,087 50
Insignia,	547 00
Interest, per investment,	975 14
Calendars,	1 00
The Woman's singing book,	3 00
Miss Gary's book,	80
Record shields,	7 00
Profit on rosettes,	37 50
Spoons,	14 30
Continental Hall,	10,046 68
	<hr/> 12,809 82
Purchase of U. S. bonds for current fund,	8,300 00
	<hr/> 42,854 50

Balance, September 30, 1900,

\$6,266 22

Thus distributed:

Metropolitan Bank,	\$51 05
Washington Loan and Trust Company,	6,215 17
	<hr/> 6,266 22

Permanent Fund.

Balance to credit of this fund February 10, 1900, \$5,376 07

Amount added from February 10 to September 30, 1900, by transfer from current fund,	12,809 82
	<hr/> \$18,185 89

From which deduct:

Excess transferred to the fund by error last year, now credited back to current fund,	\$10 00
Purchase of bonds for permanent investment,	14,560 00
	<hr/> 14,570 00

Balance in bank September 30, 1900,

\$3,615 89

Current Investment.

Outstanding investments, February 10, 1900 (two	
U. S. bonds, \$2,000), cost price,	2,232 50
Amount invested, February 10 to September 30,	
1900 (eight U. S. bonds, \$8,000), cost price,...	8,320 50
	<hr/> 10,552 50

Permanent Investment.

Outstanding investment, February 10, 1900, U. S.	
bonds, cost,	\$49,918 89
Amount invested, February 10 to September 30,	
1900 (fourteen U. S. bonds, \$14,000), cost,.....	14,560 00
	<hr/> 64,478 00

As before indicated, my examinations of the books of the treasurer general have been made monthly and cover every detail of the work. I am pleased to report, as before, that I have found all entries correctly made in the cash book, and the same properly posted in the ledger, and in proving the accounts, the balances, as stated by the treasurer general, are found to be correct.

It is observed that the amount of money received by the treasurer general just prior to the assembling of the annual congress, and during the week of its session, is many times greater than for any similar period during the year. This means, of course, a corresponding increase in the number of entries in the books, and it can be readily seen that it is of the utmost importance to have this work carefully done; and to insure its being done with the greatest degree of correctness, the trained clerks of this office should not be taken from their regular duties during the congress, or this period of heavy increase.

The fixtures put into this office during the present year add very greatly to the possibilities of conducting business in accordance with counting house methods.

The examination of the books of the business manager of the magazine show receipts and expenditures agreeing with the entries on this account in the books of the treasurer general.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL,
Auditor.

The chair called attention to the fact that the report of the auditor contained a recommendation, and asked the board to consider the same.

After some discussion, Mrs. Henry moved that the report be accepted without the recommendation. Carried.

Mrs. Howard moved, "That the treasurer general select the clerks to be detailed to take charge of the treasurer general's books during

the congress; provided it be found necessary to remove these books from the treasurer general's office to the building where the tenth continental congress shall be held." Carried.

Mrs. Jewett, vice-president general, from Minnesota, asked permission to suggest that in making preparations for the next continental congress the board give special attention to the matter of the roll-call in order to avoid delay and complications. Mrs. Jewett cited as an instance of an admirable method of roll-call, that adopted by the Federation of Clubs at Milwaukee, and recommended that Mrs. Fairbanks, one of the directors of the Federation of Clubs, be conferred with on this subject.

Miss McBlair moved, "That a special letter be sent as soon as possible to each member of the board not present to-day, urging her attendance at the approaching November meeting, as a token of welcome to our president general, and also to further the important business which will be before us." Carried.

Mrs. Darwin made some very interesting statements to the board in regard to the Smithsonian report, with which she had been occupied during the summer. Touching certain items of cost, Mrs. Darwin said that the one hundred copies of the first report, which the board had authorized her to order for the society, and which it was impossible to procure last year, had been obtained this year, and she had ordered them on her own responsibility. Also certain plates were found necessary, and these had been made for the report, three of which had been prepared by Miss Ruth Darwin. Mrs. Darwin asked that the board authorize these necessary expenditures.

The chair said: "I think the members of the board and our society generally are under great obligations to Mrs. Darwin for her labor of love in compiling this report, and I wish that we could do something more than simply thank her." The board will now act upon the matter presented by Mrs. Darwin in regard to certain items of cost for the Smithsonian report.

Mrs. Howard moved, "That the treasurer general be and hereby is instructed to pay all expenses in connection with the compilation of the Smithsonian report." Carried.

Mrs. Smoot moved, "That the board hereby expresses its appreciation of the untiring efforts made by Mrs. Darwin during the summer months in perfecting the Smithsonian report." Carried.

Mrs. Crosman moved, "That a vote of thanks be tendered Miss Ruth Darwin for preparing three special plates in India ink for use in the second Smithsonian report." Carried.

Mrs. Seymour moved, "That the sum of \$5.00 be paid to Miss Ruth Darwin for her contribution in work as an artist, to the preparation of the Smithsonian report." Carried.

Mrs. Sternberg spoke of the necessity of protecting the seal of the national society and offered the following: "I move that the

recording secretary general be and hereby is authorized to take the steps necessary for copyrighting the seal of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that the treasurer general be and hereby is instructed to pay any expenses necessary thereto." Carried.

The report of the business manager of the magazine was read, as follows:

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per board of management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, business manager.

RECEIPTS.

April 1 to September 30, 1900.

To subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,	\$871 95
Sale of extra copies,	58 50
Advertisements,	19 00

Amount delivered to treasurer general, \$949 45

Bills Presented to Treasurer General for Payment.

Printer's bill, April number,	\$1,093 60
Printer's bill, May number,	267 08
Printer's bill, June number,	396 76
Printer's bill, July number,	267 13
Printer's bill, August number,	238 87
Printer's bill, September number,	235 13
	<hr/>
	\$2,498 57
Salary, editor, Mrs. Lockwood, three months,	249 99
Salary, editor, Mrs. Avery, three months,	249 99
Salary, business manager, six months,	300 00
Postage, Mrs. Avery,	10 00
Stationery, editorial and business departments,	13 13
Half-tone plates,	17 70
1,000 receipts and "expiration" postals, furnished and printed,	12 50
Office expenditures as per itemized account, rendered and attached,	45 24
	<hr/>
	\$3,397 12

OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

April 1 to September 30, 1900.

April—	
Mailing extra copies second-class matter, as per voucher,	\$1 51
Postage,	3 00
Postal cards,	25

OFFICIAL.

625

Expressage, proceedings to Harrisburg,	70	
Expressage, stationery to Mrs. Avery,	75	
		<hr/> \$6 21

May—

Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, etc.,	\$2 03	
Postage,	3 00	
Postal cards,	75	
Freight and cartage, April numbers,	3 67	
Expressage,	1 20	
Refunded, Grumiaux's Subscription Agency, ..	80	
Refunded to Editor, postage and expressage, ..	1 00	
		<hr/> \$11 45

June—

Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, etc.,	\$2 97	
Postage,	2 00	
Freight and cartage, May numbers,	2 16	
Freight and cartage, June numbers,	2 46	
Expressage,	1 80	
Telegram,	26	
Special delivery,	10	
Long distance message, Magazine Committee,	1 50	
		<hr/> \$13 25

July—

Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, etc.,	\$ 69	
Postage,	1 00	
Freight and cartage, July numbers,	1 70	
Expressage,	70	
Services, janitor, three days' extra work, moving		
books,	1 50	
1 gross of pens,	75	
2 Falcon files,	1 00	
		<hr/> \$7 34

August—

Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, etc.,	\$ 66	
Postage,	1 00	
Freight and cartage, August numbers,	1 33	
Expressage,	35	
		<hr/> \$3 34

September—

Mailing extra copies, second-class matter, etc.,	\$1 25	
Postal cards,	1 00	
Freight and cartage, September numbers,	1 10	
Expressage,	30	
		<hr/> \$3 65
		<hr/> \$45 24

At the request of the Magazine Committee, I wrote to Mr. Van Roden, with Caldwell & Co., specifying the changes in the design for the magazine cover, as suggested by the board and the Committee.

I received a note from Mr. Van Roden several days ago saying the proposed changes had been made and the design returned to Mrs. Akers, the recording secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

Previous to adjournment, Miss Forsyth moved, "That a committee be appointed by the Chair to meet our president general on her landing in New York, and to present to her there our heartfelt welcome; also that the vice-president general presiding to-day be chairman of such committee."

Carried.

At two o'clock p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

